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ABSTRACT

This is a statistical survey of children in the South, designed for the use of public policy makers, child advocates, and human service specialists. Section one presents a general demographic overview that includes birth rates, migration and growth trends, and racial distribution. The second section provides statistics on living arrangements, mothers working outside the home, and the economic circumstances of the southern family. The third section outlines the health situation for young southerners with information on health coverage and utilization, infant mortality, birth weights, teenage pregnancy, handicapped children, family planning, immunization, dental care, and the causes of death in children. Section four presents statistics that show the number of children receiving support under Medicaid and Aid to Families with Dependent Children. The last section describes the educational picture in the south, and presents data for enrollments, dropouts, and government educational expenditures. An extensive appendix provides supporting statistical materials. (APM)

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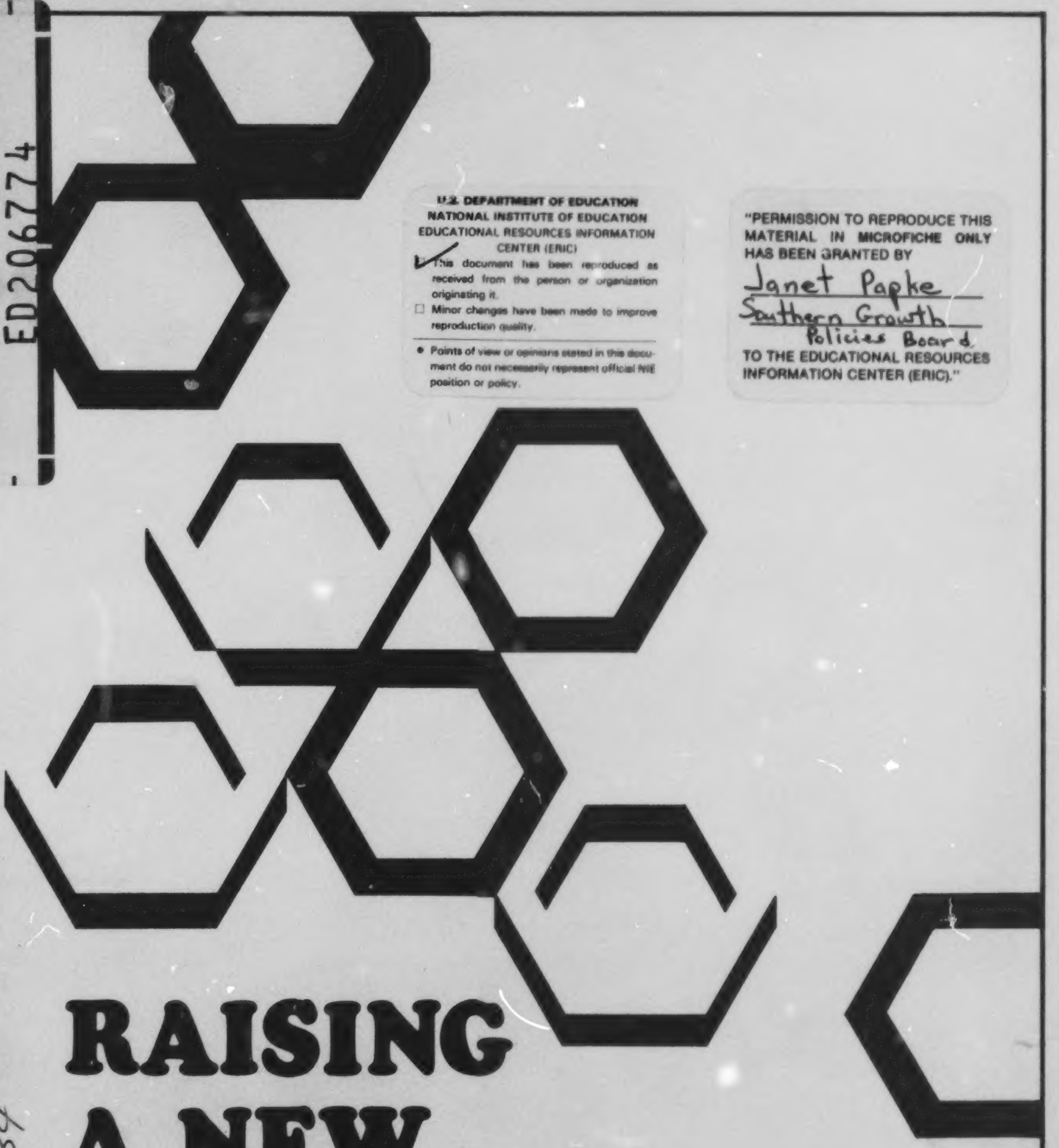

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RAISING A NEW GENERATION IN THE SOUTH

UD021 634

Raising a New Generation in the South

A Report for
The Task Force on Southern Children,
Southern Growth Policies Board

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PS 021634

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Facts and figures presented in this report have been culled from a variety of sources. Unfortunately, there is considerable lack of uniformity among agencies in even the most basic definitions. For instance some agencies count as children those individuals under 21 years of age while other agencies count only those under age 18. Although we are reporting the most recent data available to us, not all items are available for identical years. Finally, much of the data reported is based on survey samples and is subject to the statistical caveats regarding sampling error and variability. Given the number and variety of agencies gathering information about children, the data is by nature eclectic.

Southern Growth Policies Board
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FOREWORD

The Southern Growth Policies Board recognizes that the quality of life for today's southern children relates directly to the future quality of our region and to its economic vitality.

In July, 1979, each southern governor appointed a representative to the Task Force on Southern Children. During the first phase of their work, this group began to develop baseline data about southern children—focusing on their unique characteristics, their strengths and liabilities, in the larger context of the enormous growth and social change taking place in the region.

The initial data indicate that the characteristics of southern children are, in fact, different from those in other regions. The historical problems of poverty in the region and its related impact on health and education indicators mark southern children for significant disadvantages on measures such as income, school dropout, and infant mortality—factors which ultimately will affect the available manpower pool, the tax base and the attractiveness of our region for development. The children in the South also benefit from certain distinctive assets of the region, such as strong family and community ties, a better-than-average quality of the physical environment, and a long-standing southern cultural tradition.

We know that the South's young population will present significant demands for public services in the 1980's. The higher birth rate and greater migration rate of young families to the South, in addition to expanded metropolitan populations and higher levels of expectations for services, will add to the pressures of existing problems. The challenge of the 1980's of developing public policies for service delivery will no doubt be met by building on these regional strengths. There is a very delicate balance between preserving the best of traditional values and structures and at the same time responding to the pressures of old problems and unprecedented new growth.

The children of the South are the future of the South. Circumstances have prevented many of them from having a fair chance. We realize now that segregation "held down" the South and precipitated problems we are still struggling to correct. Now that the process of integraton is underway, there is nothing to hold us back but time and space. We are going to have a great future in the South, building upon the kinds of strengths that make us all proud. I would like to see every child born in the world and in the South have what I call "a fair chance." That means good health care, adequate nutrition, and a good education—whatever is necessary for a person to achieve maximum competence in a free society.

Richard W. Riley

Richard W. Riley
Governor of South Carolina
Chairman, Southern Growth Policies Board

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many people provided assistance in the development of this report. Special thanks are due to Susan McIntyre of the International Fertility Research Project and to Priscilla Guild of the Health Services Research Center at the University of North Carolina. Their papers on teenage pregnancy and on infant mortality provided both data and insight about those topics. Sara Craig, Principal Regional Official for Region IV, Department of Health & Human Services and Albert Baldwin, Executive Director, Southeastern Federal Regional Council gave both moral and technical support and opened doors to data and information needed by the Task Force. Vince Hutchins, M.D., Director of Maternal & Child Health (DHHS) has been a faithful ally in our quest for better and more recent data. Paul Smith at the Children's Defense Fund has been our map and guide to data sources, suggesting what information to pursue, where and how. Our friends at Southern Exposure in Durham, NC, Bob Hall and Chris Mayfield, have provided a fresh perspective to our work, raising important questions in the context of our shared concern about southern children.

The members of the Task Force on Southern Children have contributed time and energy in both data collection and data analysis. Their sense of what the numbers mean at the state and local level has been essential.

Blaine Liner, Executive Director of SGPB has encouraged and supported our efforts.

We owe a very special debt to our colleagues, Jane Savage and Janet Papke, for graphics and technical assistance. Alice Brunson and Lois Bell have been instrumental in all phases of the report. Their wholehearted commitment has been an essential ingredient in the completion of this report.

Paula M. Breen

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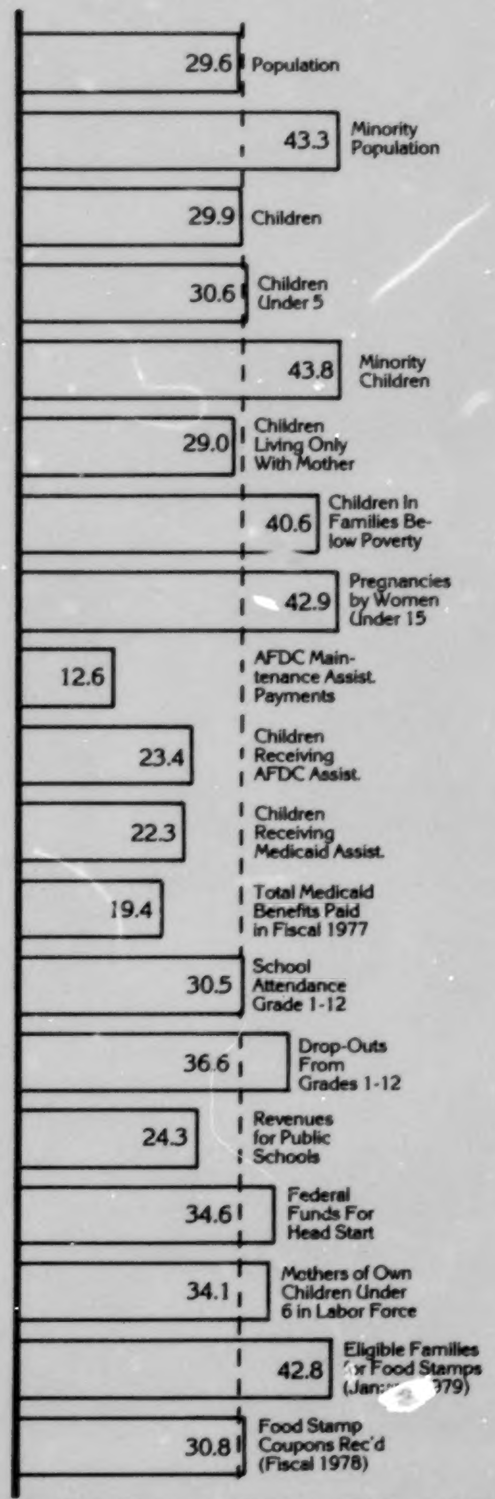
SOUTH AS PERCENT OF NATIONAL TOTALS*



***Southern Exposure:** Durham, NC, Special Issue "Growing Up Southern."

SUMMARY HIGHLIGHTS

In terms of feeding and clothing its youngest citizens, providing schooling and longer life expectancy, the South of 1981 is a vast improvement over the region of fifty or even twenty years ago. The gains in child well-being have been made by a combination of factors including economic growth and development and social programs. We still have work to do to bring the quality of life for southern children on par with other American youngsters by many measures:

- The South is home to 30 percent of the nation's children, but 40 percent of all poor children are southern and 45 percent of very poor children (below 75 percent of the poverty level) live in the region.
- School drop out is 50 percent higher in the South than the rest of the country: 38.5 students leave school for every 100 high school graduates.
- Seventy-two percent of the country's high infant mortality areas are in the South.
- Fifty percent of all children without third party health care protection live in the South.

Changing family structure, more single-parent families, more working mothers, and the waves of new migrants both young and old who live in the South without benefit of extended families signal a basic change in the southern support systems which have traditionally relied on informal networks of kin, relatives and small communities.

The Task Force on Southern Children is committed to developing responses to these needs in the form of a Regional Action Agenda to be published in summer 1981. This profile is a first important step.

Defining the Region

South refers to the fourteen Southern Growth Policies Board states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia. When possible, we have also included our newest member, Puerto Rico. In such instances, the southern region, including Puerto Rico, is referred to as South_2 (and the South region without Puerto Rico as South_1). In some instances the Census South region is used. This is so indicated by using South*. The Census South signifies our 14-state South plus Maryland, the District of Columbia and Delaware. Unless otherwise noted, non-South includes the thirty-six states and the District of Columbia not included in the SGPB South region.

INTRODUCTION

An investigation by the 20-member Task Force on Southern Children* identified, for the first time, unique characteristics of southern children and developed a significant amount of baseline data. In November, 1979, the task force, using the regional data, produced a **Preliminary Report** which set forth, in broad strokes, a profile of children in the South. Expanding upon that initial document, this report provides additional and more detailed information about the well-being of children in our region.

Our purpose here is two-fold: to present, in the text, a coherent overall picture of southern children—for the public and for generalist policymakers as well. Second—for child advocates and specialists in human services policy—we hope the Appendix Tables will shed light on specific interstate differences and similarities.

Why is a regional focus necessary? The task force has observed a number of important regional exceptions to national trends. For instance, recent U.S. patterns of a rapidly declining child population simply do not match the patterns in the South. Such inconsistencies make it necessary to unmask other prevailing national models which conceal the characteristics of our region. In this way southern policymakers can better respond in a reasonable and appropriate fashion.

We believe that policies to promote child well-being in the South necessarily will be formulated in the context of several competing forces for change: the historical imperative to resolve racial and economic inequities; the demands of new southerners accustomed to more sophisticated public services; and the varying and considerable needs of newcomers to the U.S.

This report focuses on the most serious needs of our children, recognizing that the limited resources in the next twenty years compel us to learn new rules for accomplishing social objectives. On the basis of this profile of southern children the Task Force on Southern Children will formulate a Regional Action Agenda which will be available in summer 1981.

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*See page 119 for a complete listing of task force members.

Rising Birth Rates and Migration

The demographic trend toward a general "aging" of the U.S. population has fostered the myth in some quarters that the time has come to dismantle children's services and budgets due to a shrinking child population. In the South this perception is clearly inaccurate.

In contrast to a marked decline in the numbers of children in other parts of the country during the seventies, the child population of the South showed much less change. Between 1970 and 1978, the number of pre-school children (age 5 years or less) actually increased slightly in the South, compared to a national decrease of nearly 2 million youngsters (Chart 1, Appendix Table 1). In the non-South, the number of children under age 18 dropped 11.5 percent compared to a less than 2 percent decline in the South (Charts 2 and 3).

Three southern states actually experienced an increase in total population under 18 years. The remaining states, though declining in total child population, registered declines below the U.S. rate of decline (-8.6 percent), ranging from -0.3 percent in Arkansas to -7.7 percent in Virginia (Appendix Table 2).

The number of southern children hovered around the 20 million mark during the seventies. In 1978 there were 20.8 million southern children, 32 percent of the nation's 64.7 million

Chart 1
Number of Children Under Age 5, By Region, 1970 vs. 1978

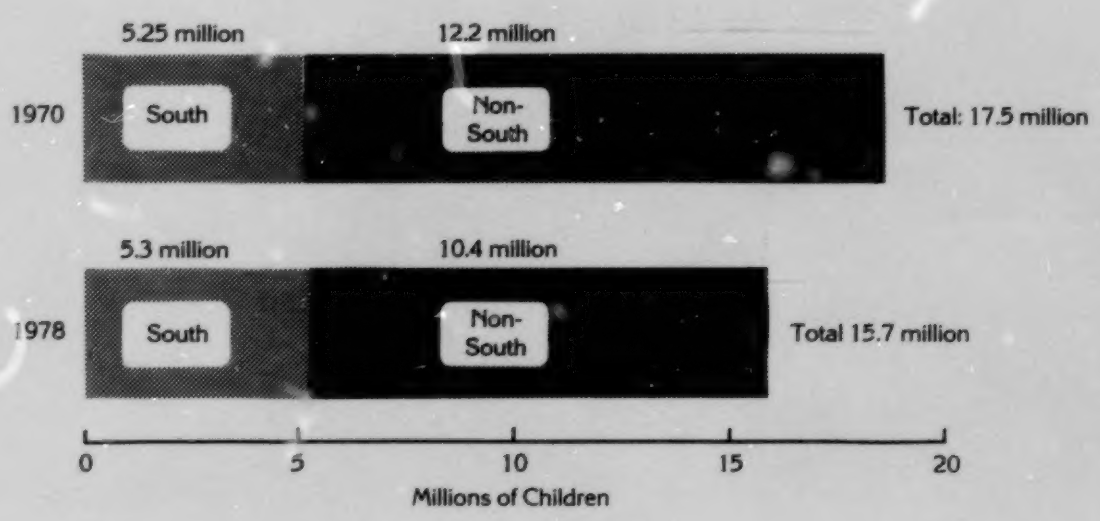


Chart 2
Number of Children, by Region, 1970 vs. 1978

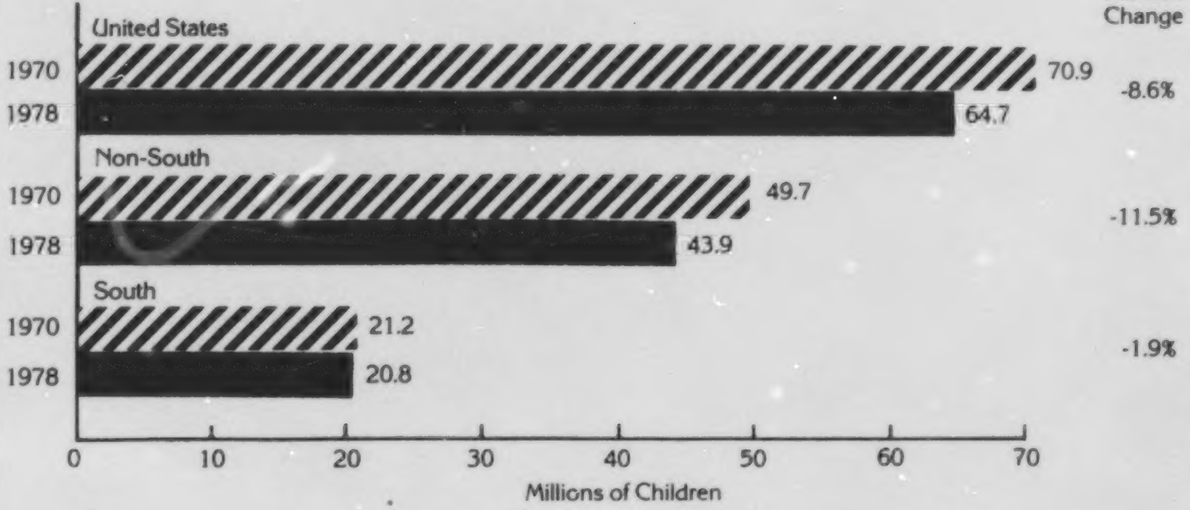
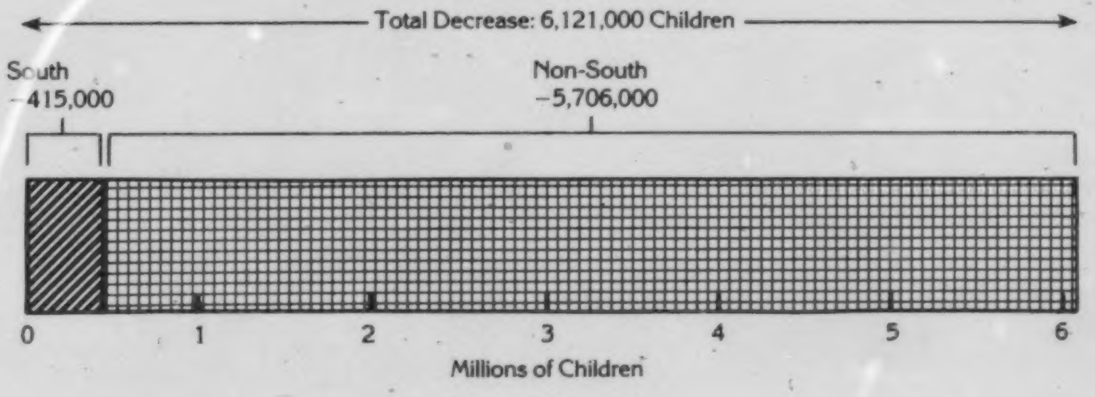


Chart 3
Change in the Population of Children
South vs. Non-South, 1970 to 1978



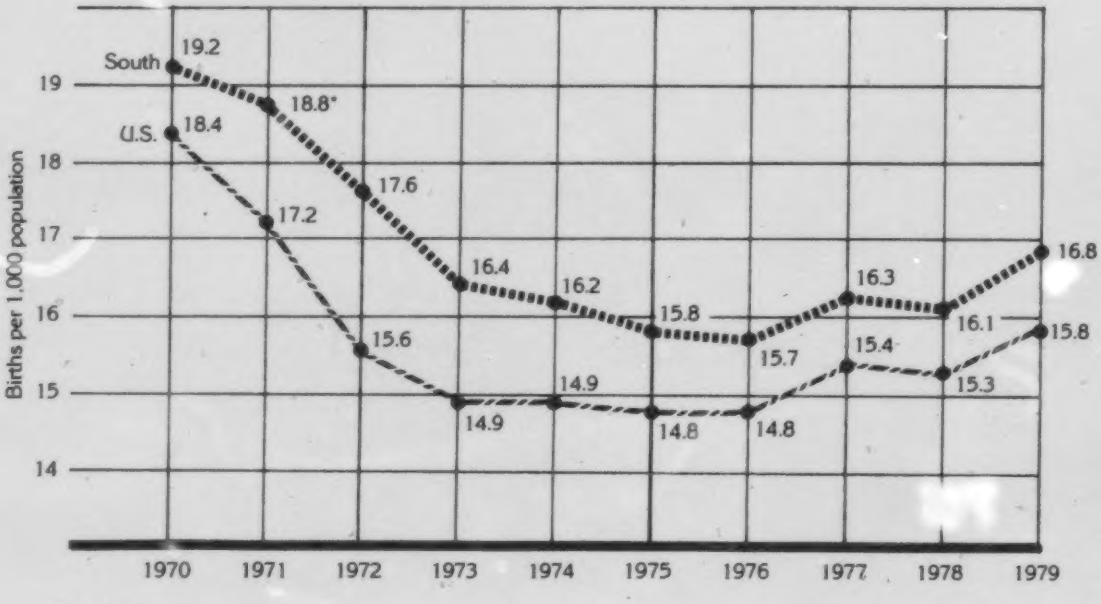
residents under age 18, up since 1970 from the region's 29.9 percent share of U.S. children.

Although the proportion of the total population comprised of children has declined in both the nation and the South due to the general aging trend in the population, the South is young by many measures. The South's proportion of the population under age 5 in 1978 was greater than the national share of these very young children: 7.7 percent compared to 6.8 percent (Appendix Table 3). This had changed from 8.7 percent and 8.4 percent, respectively, in 1970 (Appendix Table 4). The portion of children under 18 accounts for 30.3 percent of the South's general population, compared to 28.7 percent in other regions, down from 1970 comparative figures of 35.2 percent and 34.0 percent (Appendix Tables 3 and 4). The median age in most southern states is younger than the U.S. median (Appendix Table 5).

While other parts of the country have been closing school facilities, paring down services for children, and reducing teacher rolls, the South can look forward to a fairly steady and perhaps increasing demand for services for its youngest citizens. Both migration and higher birth rates contribute to the proportionately higher number of children in the South (Chart 4). The birth rate in the South continues to be higher than in other regions. Although birth rates between 1970 and 1975 declined nationally and regionally, signs of a change in this trend became apparent in 1976 and 1977, and 1979 data reveal a striking upswing. Provisional birth rates for 1979 show the South at 16.8 live births per thousand population compared to 15.3 in the non-South. Highest rates include Texas (19.8), Louisiana (19.8) and Mississippi (18.9) (Appendix Table 6). The coming of age of the post-World War II "baby boom" generation suggests even higher birth rates for the South in the early eighties.

In addition to the natural increase in the child population, migration also contributes to the

Chart 4
Birth Rates for South and U.S., 1970 to 1979



*Estimated

South's more youthful community. Migrants to the South generally tend to be young adults with growing families. In the period 1970-1975, migration to the southern states accounted for increases in the school-age population ranging from 1.4 percent to 17.0 percent (Appendix Table 7).

The New Melting Pot

The world of today's southern child is being powerfully shaped by recent and continuing migration to the region. Standing in sharp contrast to the South's history of population loss through outmigration and the small homogeneous communities of those who stayed, the South of the 1980's appears to be the new melting pot, attracting a broad mix of Americans from other regions, as well as new immigrant groups from Southeast Asia, the Caribbean and South America.

The new southerners-by-choice from the Northeast and Midwest regions of our country bring with them high expectations for public services, including services for children and families. Those who are new to the U.S., especially those whose native language is not English, bring needs for public services during the transition and assimilation period. Southern communities and governments will be challenged to respond to these new expectations, demands, and needs.

Trends in Growth and Migration

From the turn of the century through 1960, the number of southerners who left the region exceeded the number of new residents moving South. Those who left southern homes included both black and white, the educated as well as the poor and disadvantaged. The year 1960 marked the beginning of a reversal of that trend: the first net inmigration to the region in nearly a century.

During the sixties, southern population growth kept pace and slightly exceeded the growth rate of the nation. Of the 6.9 million persons added to the southern population during the sixties, 270,000 came from net inmigration. While inmigration represented 13 percent of growth throughout the country, inmigration accounted for only 4 percent of the South's population increase (Chart 5). The bulk of southern growth, 6.6 million, was due to natural increases (births to resident southerners minus deaths).

An analysis of southern population growth in the sixties reveals an uneven pattern among the states. All but one state, West Virginia, marked some population increase in the period; ten states showed growth rates below both the regional and U.S. figures. Four states—Virginia, Georgia, Texas and especially Florida—were responsible for the region's overall gains. In terms of migration, nine states experienced net outmigration. In West Virginia, outmigration exceeded natural increase, producing a decline in total population (Appendix Table 8).

The trend of net inmigration that began in the sixties extended to all southern states in the seventies, including impressive turnarounds for the nine states that had previously experienced a net loss of residents due to outmigration. This striking shift in state performances yielded 4.3 million new southerners-by-choice. Migration accounted for 50 percent of the region's population increase in the period, up from less than 4 percent in the sixties (Appendix Table 9, Chart 5).

The region gained 8.6 million in population between 1970 and 1979, with a growth rate of 14.9 percent—almost double the U.S. average growth rate of 8.3 percent. Thirteen southern states registered population growth rates higher than the national average.

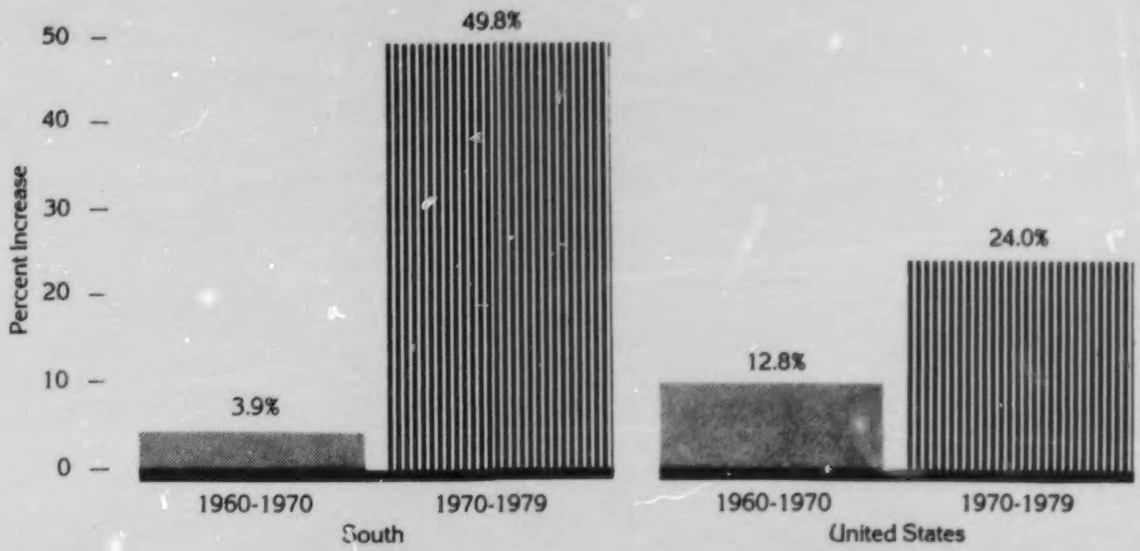
The initial swing to net inmigration resulted from a combination of factors: more southern residents stayed in the region of their birth; more former outmigrants returned home, more northerners and westerners moved South.

Migration Profile

Although the average migrants to the South over the past decade have been predominantly young, white, well-educated and not poor, the profile of the migrating population nonetheless includes some surprising components:

- The 1970-1977 period marked the first net inmigration of blacks to the South, in a small but apparently increasing movement. Of black migrants to the South, two-thirds were native southerners returning to

Chart 5
In-Migration as a Percent of Total Population Increase, South vs. U.S., 1960-1970 and 1970-1979



the region. Black return-migrants were more likely than whites to resettle in the southern state of their birth. Black returnees to the South tended to be better educated than those who did not return.*

- A reversal of the flow of poor people out of the region has been observed. In the period 1975-1977, the South registered a net in-migration of the poor, due in large part to a decrease in the numbers of poor southerners leaving the region.**
- Educational status shows a positive relationship to migration for both blacks and whites, returnees and new migrants. Migrants tend to possess higher levels of educational attainment than non-migrants.*
- The south continues to attract a steady influx of retired older Americans, many of whom may follow children and grandchildren who have migrated south.**

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*Long, L.H., **Interregional Migration of the Poor;** U.S. Census P-23 #73, Department of Commerce, November, 1978.

Weinstein, B. & Firestine, R., **Regional Growth and Decline in the U.S., 1978 Praeger Publisher.

Figure 1
Migration of Persons Below Poverty Level

	Northeast	Midwest	West	South
1967-1971	-16,000	-48,000	+108,000	-44,000
1975-1977	-171,000	-52,000	+95,000	+127,000

Source: Long, L.H., **Interregional Migration of the Poor,** U.S. Census P-23 No. 73, Department of Commerce, November, 1978.

New Entrants to the United States

Entrants to the United States include legal immigrants, refugess, illegal aliens, and a new category termed "legal entrants." Although the settlement of the first group, legal immigrants, is probably not concentrated regionally, there is evidence that the South, especially areas of Texas, Florida, Louisiana and Virginia, has become home to very large numbers of illegal immigrants from Mexico, over 90,000 of the recent entrants from Haiti and Cuba, and nearly 100,000 refugees from Southeast Asia.

Immigrant families often bring with them children with limited or no English language skills who must be served by public schools. In addition, children whose parents lack official legal status in the U.S. but who are born in this country have full entitlement as U.S. citizens.

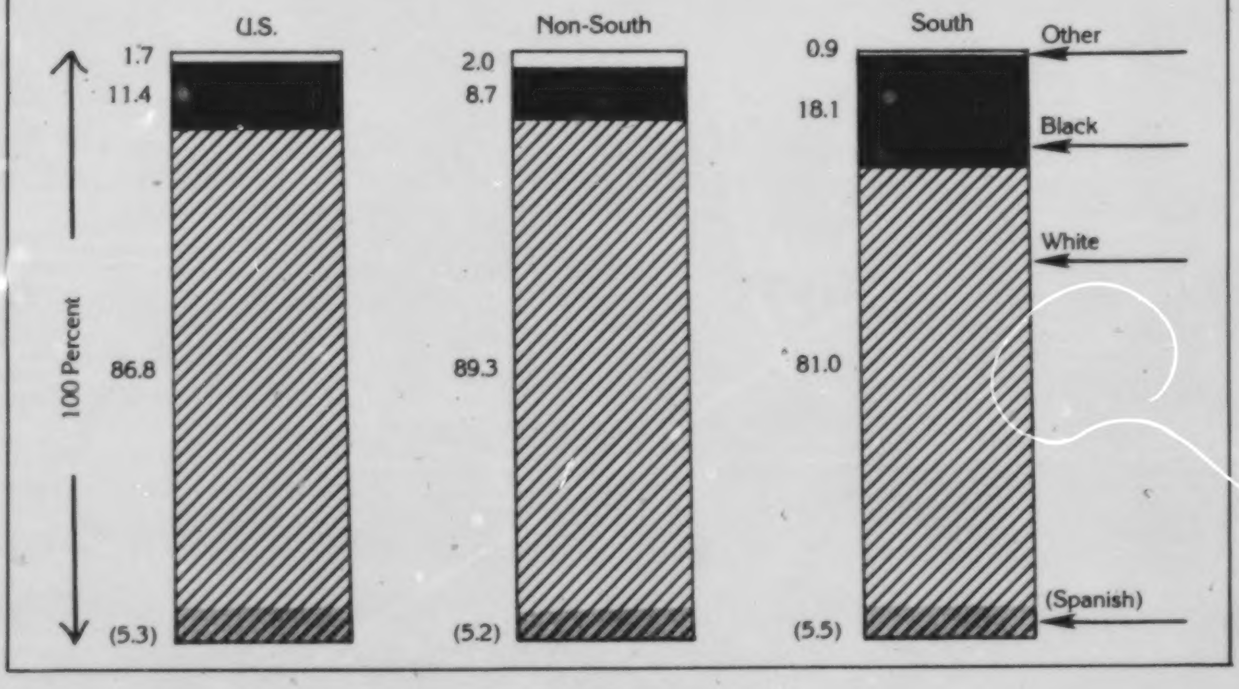
Because the South, more than ever before, is both the point of entry and the final destination of many newcomers to America, southern institutions are challenged to carry out the "melting pot" functions traditionally associated with other major port areas such as New York, Boston, and San Francisco. Throughout U.S. history, refugees arriving in this country were first processed in another country of "first asylum." Health screening and finding a U.S. sponsor was done before the refugee came to the U.S. However, recent unanticipated waves of refugees from the Caribbean are entering the U.S. without being screened in an intermediate country. Consequently, southern communities—particularly Florida's—must cope with problems other U.S. communities have not faced such as setting up refugee resettlement camps and committing local resources to provide health screening, social services, and sponsors for the unexpected arrivals.

Ethnic Diversity

The South's total population, regardless of the age group, exhibits considerable ethnic diversity (Appendix Table 10, Chart 6).

- The South has a greater absolute number and relative percentage of black residents than any other area.

Chart 6
Population, by Race, 1975

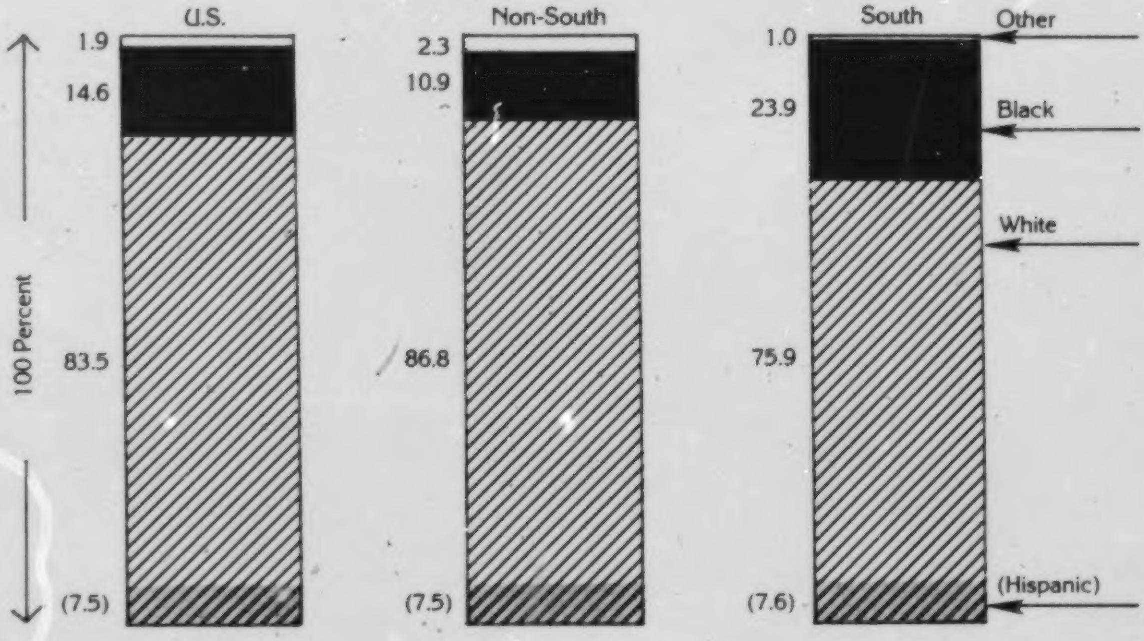


- Hispanics represent about the same proportion of the South's population as they do in the non-South. It should be noted, however, that Hispanics in the South reside primarily in two states, Texas and Florida.
- White and other races constitute a smaller percentage of the southern population than they do in the non-South.

Because birth rates are higher among black and Hispanic southerners, the racial distribution of the child population in the South shows a slightly higher proportional representation of minorities among children than adults (Appendix Tables 10, 11, 12, 13; Chart 7).

One quarter of the South's children are non-white, compared to the 13.2 percent non-white child population in other areas. Notable exceptions are four states with larger than national average white majorities: West Virginia with 98 percent white children; Kentucky, 89 percent; Oklahoma, 87 percent; and Texas, 86 percent.* The remaining southern states show non-white child populations ranging from 21 percent in Tennessee to 45 percent in Mississippi.

Chart 7
Population Under Age 18, by Race, 1975



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*However, 30 percent of the children in Texas are Hispanic.

SOUTHERN CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES

Living Arrangements

The majority of children in the U.S. under age 18 live in families. They live with either natural, adoptive, or step-parents (Chart 8). In the South, this category includes 17,785,000 children (1975). Of this group, 83.7 percent live in two-parent families; but nearly 3 million live in single-parent families, mostly with their mothers. Comparing the number of children living with either one or both parents, the profile in the South is comparable to the U.S. picture (Appendix Table 14).

In 1980 more children under 18 in the South as well as in the nation lived in single-parent, female-headed families. This proportion increased from 15 percent in 1975 to 18 percent in 1980 in the nation as a whole and from 15 percent to 19 percent in the South (Figure 2). The very disparate living arrangements of black and white children holds for the U.S. and the region. Eighty-seven percent of white children in the South and in the U.S. live with two parents, compared to 49 percent of U.S. black children and 46 percent of black children in the South.

In contrast, we see dramatic regional differences—borne out in every single southern state—when we look at the 3.2 million U.S. children living with relatives who are **not** parents. Nearly 50 percent of these children live in the South: 1.5 million (7.8 percent of all southern children) live with non-parental relatives which is twice the rate of the non-South (3.8 percent) (Appendix Table 15). This is testimony to the strong kinship bonds of southern families. It reflects what Robert Hill termed "informal adoption."[*] Informal adoption is overwhelmingly a southern phenomenon. Seventy percent of all black children living in relatives' homes without their natural parents are southern. In Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi, Virginia and Louisiana, between 15 and 18 percent of all black families include children who are not natural or legally adopted children. Informally adopted children live in a fourth of the families headed by women in these states (Figure 3, Appendix Table 15).

It is likely that many of these informal adoption families are headed by women, such as aunts and grandmothers, which would explain the slightly higher rates of school-age children living in female-headed households in the Census South than in the rest of the country, according to 1975 data (Figure 4).

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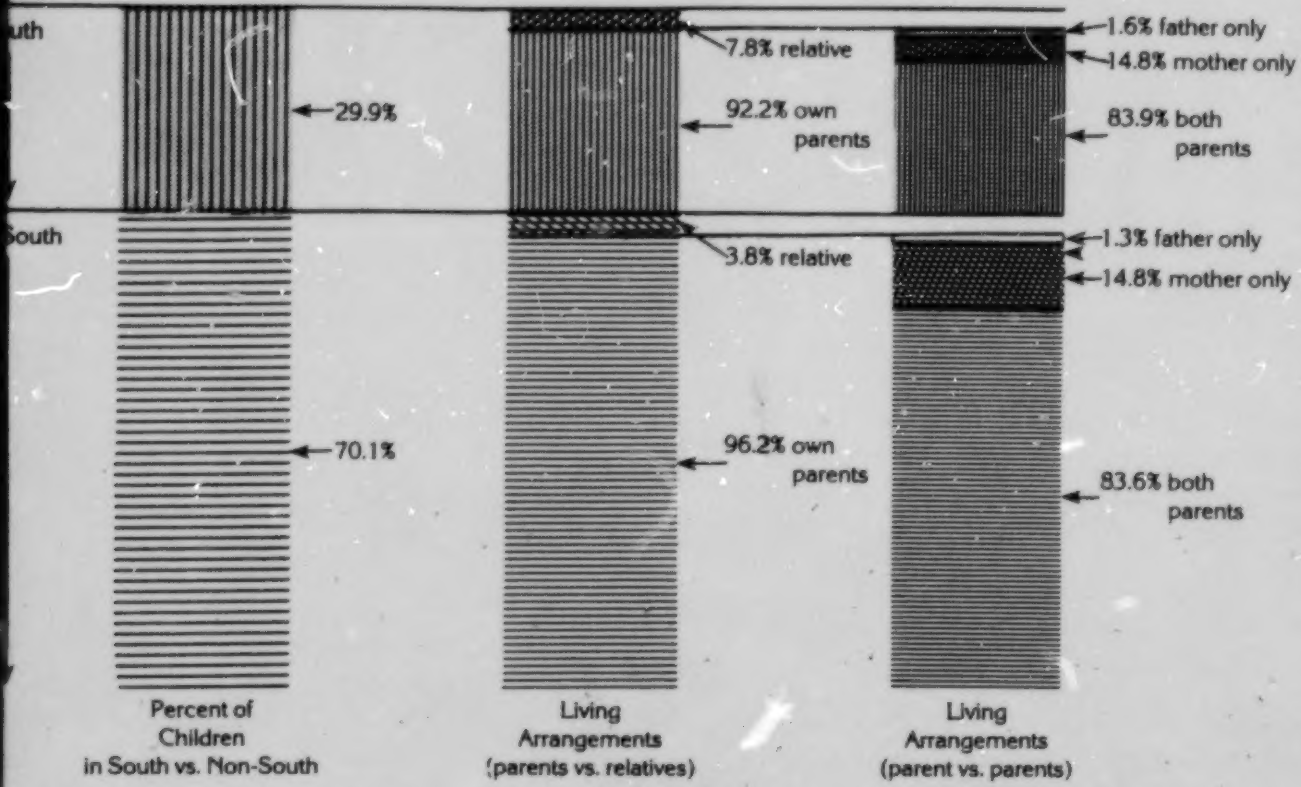
[*] Hill, Robert, **Informal Adoption Among Black Families**, National Urban League, 1977.

Chart 8
Living Arrangements for Children, South vs. Non-South, 1975



wn children include children who live with natural, adoptive or step-parents.

lated children include "own" children plus children who live with non-parental relatives such as aunts, grandmothers cousins.

Figure 2
Own Children Under 18 Living Arrangement U.S. and South, 1975 and 1980 (000's)

Area	Total Own Children	2 Parents	Mother Only	Father Only
1975				
United States	61,369(100%)	51,464(84%)	9,072(15%)	833(1%)
South	17,785(100%)	14,883(84%)	2.627(15%)	286(2%)
Non-South	43,584(100%)	36,581(84%)	6,445(15%)	547(1%)
1980				
United States	58,123(100%)	46,845(81%)	10,326(18%)	951(2%)
South	17,621(100%)	14,061(80%)	3,362(19%)	243(1%)
Black	3,590(100%)	1,880(52%)	1,645(46%)	55(2%)
White	13,875(100%)	12,006(87%)	1,684(12%)	185(1%)
Spanish	1,269(100%)	1,066(84%)	189(15%)	15(1%)
Non-South	40,502(100%)	32,784(81%)	6,964(17%)	708(2%)

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-20, No. 334, "Demographic, Social and Economic Profile of States: Spring 1976," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1980 Data from unpublished 1980 Annual Demographic File compiled Bureau of Labor Statistics Data Services Group. Special thanks to Robert McIntire and Kenneth Buckley.

Figure 3
1975, Children Under 18 by Living Arrangement

	Total Related Children	Own Children with 1 or 2 parents	With Relative Not Parents
U.S.	64,610(100%)	61,369(95.0%)	3,241(5.0%)
South	19,295(100%)	17,785(92.2%)	1,510(7.8%)
Non-South	45,315(100%)	43,584(96.2%)	1,731(3.8%)

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-20, No. 334, "Demographic, Social, and Economic Profile of States: Spring 1976," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1979.

Figure 4
Family Living Arrangements of Related Children Age 5 to 17, South and U.S., 1975 (numbers in 1000's)

	Non-South	U.S.	South*
Total children-related	33,366(100%)	49,211(100%)	15,845(100%)
In Male-Headed family	28,024 (84%)	41,008 (83%)	12,984 (82%)
In Female-Headed family	5,342 (16%)	8,203 (17%)	2,861 (18%)

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Related Children 5 to 17 years old by Poverty Status in 1975, Education and Sex of Family Head, for the U.S. and the South Region," unpublished material from the 1976 SIE.

The Economics of Southern Children and Their Families

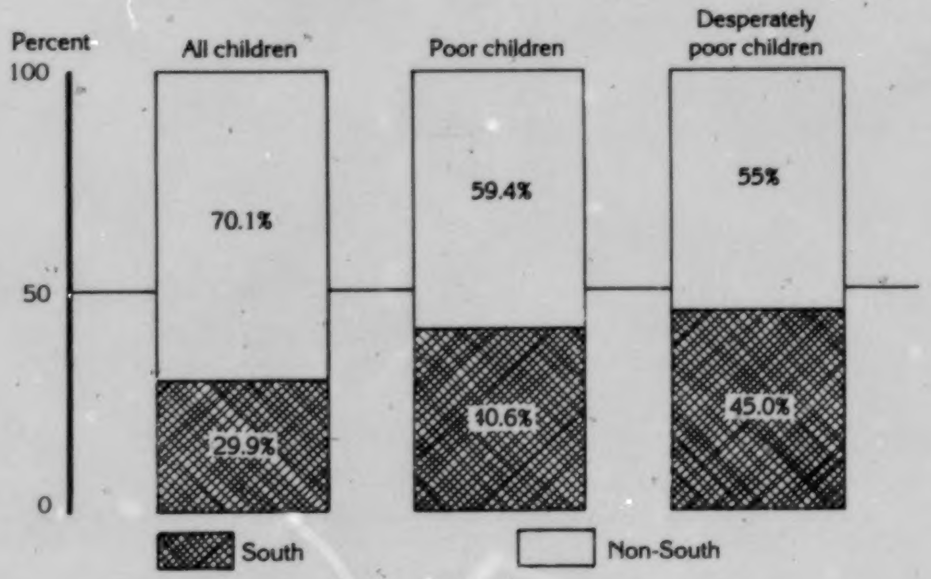
Until the 1980 decennial Census results are available, the best data source to describe U.S. children by income status is the 1976 Survey of Income and Education (SIE). The primary purpose of the SIE, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, was to estimate school-age children below the poverty level, by state. The SIE is the source of all data presented in this section, some of which is available on a state-by-state basis, but some of which is only available for the Census South.

The economic circumstances of southern families has a significant impact on the opportunities and protections afforded southern children. It is disturbing to observe that southern children bear a disproportionate burden of U.S. poverty. Thirty percent of the nation's children live in the South, but the region is home to 40 percent of the nation's 10 million poor children. Among the **very** poor children (living below 75 percent of the poverty level, 45 percent live in the South (Chart 9).

Information about school-age children living in families below the poverty level is available for the Census South from the SIE. This region-wide data reveals two disturbing trends:

1) Children in female-headed families are almost four times more likely to be poor than children in families headed by males (Chart 10). In the Census South, of the 2.861 million school-age children in families headed by women, 1.435 million (50.2 percent) are poor children, compared to 12.8 percent who are poor among school-age children in families headed by men. State totals show 1.806 million children of all ages in female-headed families below poverty in the South.
2) In the 13 southern states which do not provide for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) payments to unemployed parents (AFDC-U), children in male-headed households are categorically ineligible for Aid to Families and Medicaid

Chart 9
Regional Distribution of Children, by Family Income Level, 1975



benefits. This is particularly disturbing because half of the approximately 3 million school-age poor children in the South reside in families headed by men... 1.663 million children who are poor but ineligible for assistance (Chart 10).

SIE state-level data shows that every southern state has a poverty rate for related children, both pre-school and school-age, that is higher than comparable rates for non-South states. In fact, in ten southern states the overall poverty rates for related children exceed the non-South proportions by 50 percent, with rates ranging from 13.8 percent (Virginia) to 32.8 percent (Mississippi) to 67.6 percent (Puerto Rico), compared to the average non-South rate of 13.0 percent (Appendix Table 16).

It is encouraging to note, however, that the South has reduced the child poverty rate since 1969, with the number of school-aged youngsters in poverty showing greater reductions than pre-schoolers in the region. In contrast, U.S. and non-South child poverty rates increased between 1969 and the mid-seventies. In spite of these recent declines in the South's child poverty rates, the proportion of children who are poor remains higher in the South than in any other areas of the country (Appendix Tables 17, 18).

The poverty rate for families with children under age 18 is 15.2 percent in the Census South and 12.3 percent in the U.S. (Chart 11). Of 1,553,000 such families below poverty in the South, 856,000 (55.1 percent) are white; 672,000 (43.3 percent) are black; 25,000 (1.6 percent) are "other"; and 8.8 percent are Spanish (Chart 12). One-third of poor white families with children are in the South, but over half of the poor black families with children are in the South (Appendix Table 19, Chart 13).

Chart 10
Number of Southern School-Age Children, by Head of Household, 1975

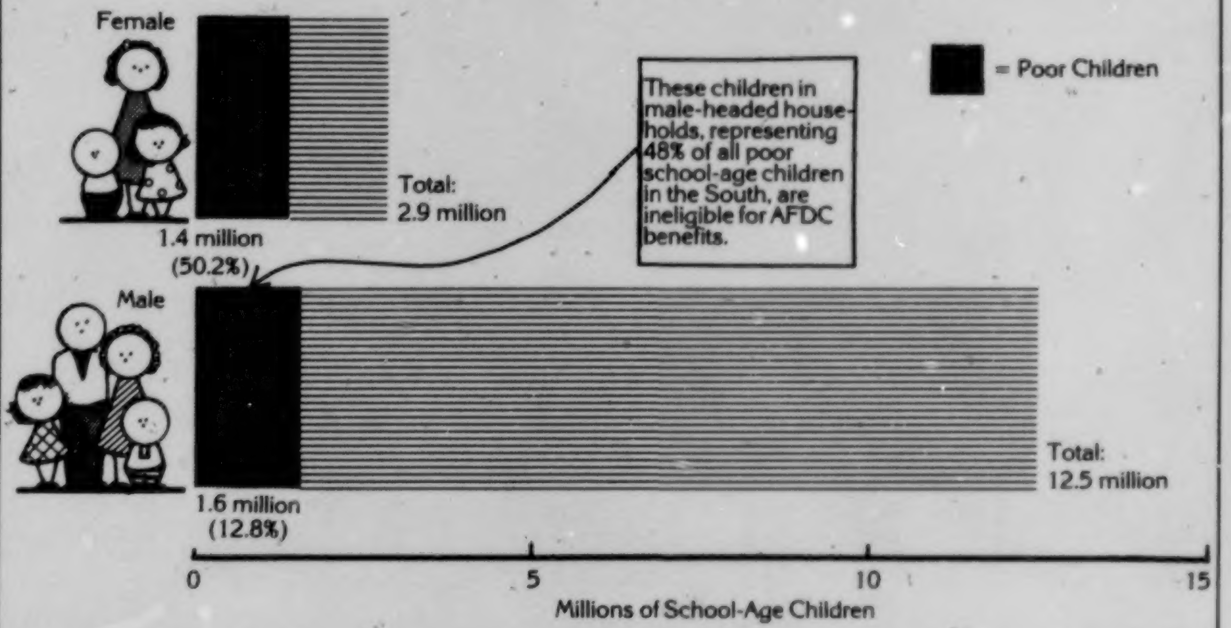


Figure 5
Family Living Arrangements of Related Children, 5 to 17 by Family Income Level, South and U.S., 1975

	All Income Levels (Numbers in 1000's)					
	U.S.	Percent	**South**	Percent	**Non-South**	Percent
Total	49,211	100	15,845	100	33,366	100
In Male-Headed Family	41,008	83.3	12,984	81.9	28,024	84.0
In Female-Headed Family	8,203	16.7	2,861	18.1	5,341	16.0
	Below Poverty Level					
Total	7,132	100	3,098	100	4,034	100
In Male-Headed Family	3,459	48.5	1,663	53.7	1,796	44.6
In Female-Headed Family	3,673	51.5	1,435	46.3	2,236	55.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Related Children 5 to 17 years old by Poverty Status in 1975, Education and Sex of Family Head, for the U.S. and the South Region," unpublished material from the 1976 SIE.

Figure 6
Related Children in Poverty, Number and Percent: 1969 and 1975

	1969			1975		
	Under 18	**Under 5**	**5-17**	**Under 18**	**Under 5**	**5-17**
	(percentages)					
U.S.	15.1	15.9	14.8	15.3	17.8	14.5
Non-South	11.3	12.4	10.9	13.0	15.7	12.0
South	24.4	24.3	24.4	20.7	22.3	20.2
	(in thousands)					
U.S.	10,396	2,696	7,700	9,867	2,835	7,132
Non-South	5,564	1,509	4,055	5,861	1,687	4,174
South	4,832	1,187	3,645	4,005	1,040	2,958

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports,** Series P-20, No. 334, "Demographic, Social and Economic Profile of States: Spring 1976," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1979.

Chart 11
Percent of Families Living Below Poverty Level and Living Below 75% of the Poverty Level, 1975

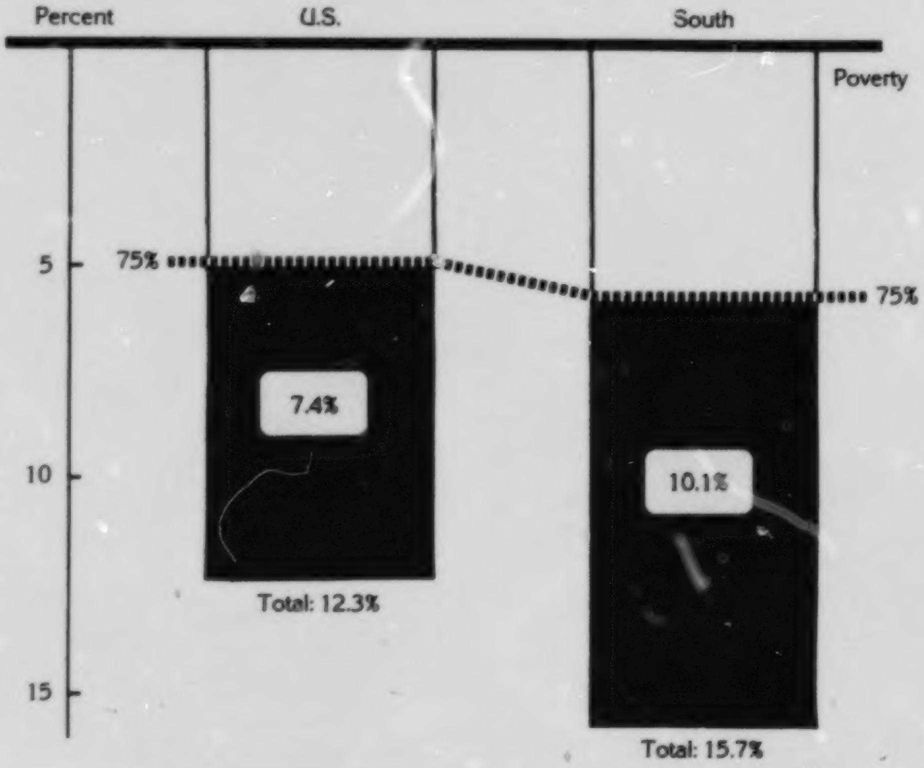


Chart 12
Families With Children, Living Below Poverty Level, by Race, 1975

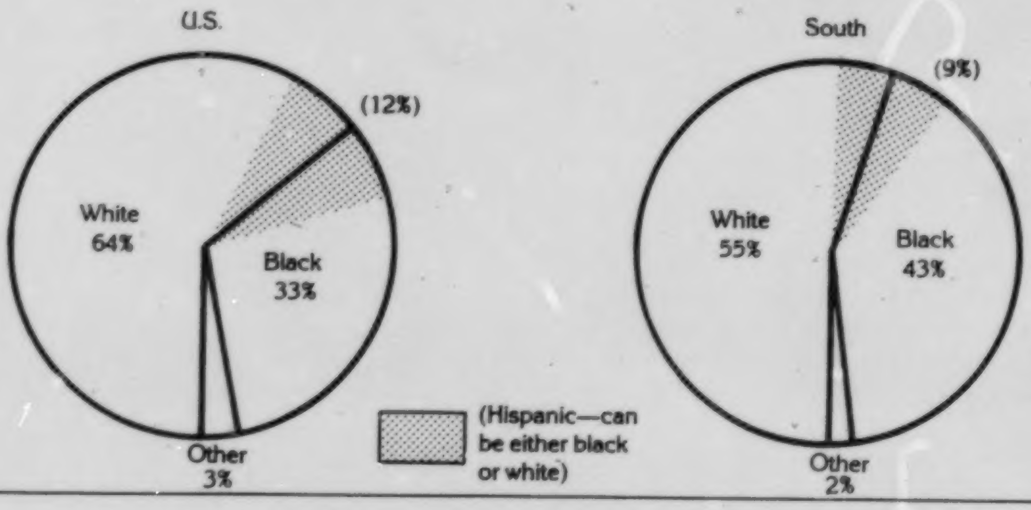
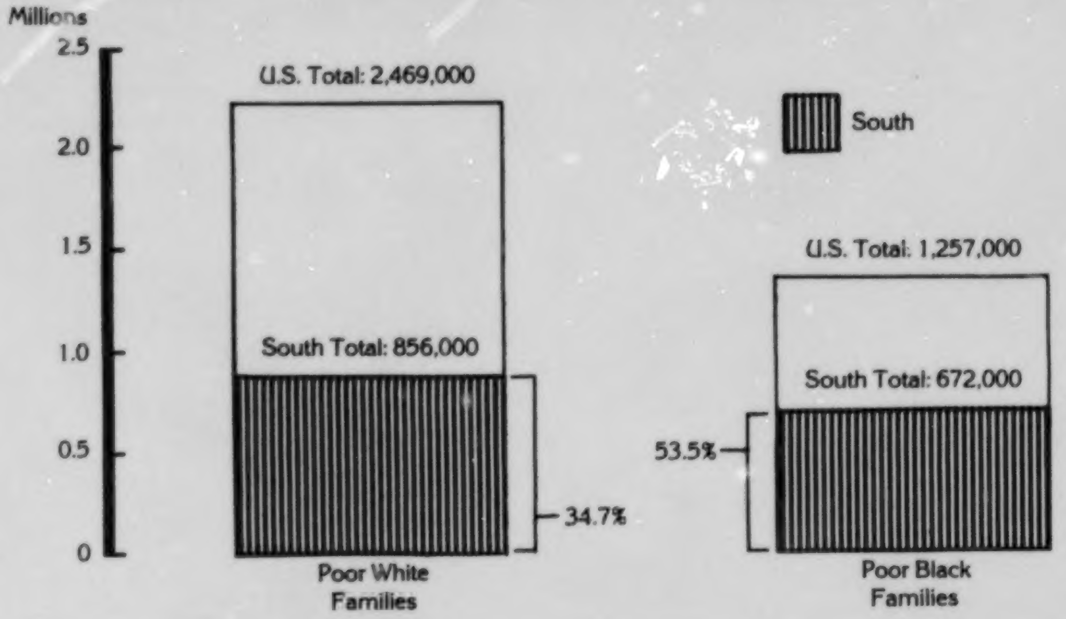


Chart 13
Poor Families with Children by Race, U.S. and South, 1975



While poverty rates for Blacks and Hispanics in the Census South approximate the rates for the U.S. as a whole, "white" and "other race" poverty pecentages are higher in the Census South than in the nation: 10.5 percent and 28.0 percent, respectively, compared to 9.3 percent and 19.3 percent (Appendix Table 19).

Mean and median incomes for southern families with related children continue to lag behind the U.S. marks for every southern state except Virginia (Appendix Table 20).

State data for all families (including those without children) is available by race (Appendix Table 20). When looking at all families, the poverty rates for black families are three times higher than the poverty rates for white families in the U.S., South, and non-South alike. White and black family poverty rates, however, are both nearly 30 percent higher in the South than in the non-South (Chart 14). The median income of southern white families is lower than the U.S. median for white families in all but two states (Louisiana and Virginia). However, mean and median income levels fall below U.S. figures for black families in every southern state (Appendix Table 21).

Mothers Working Outside the Home

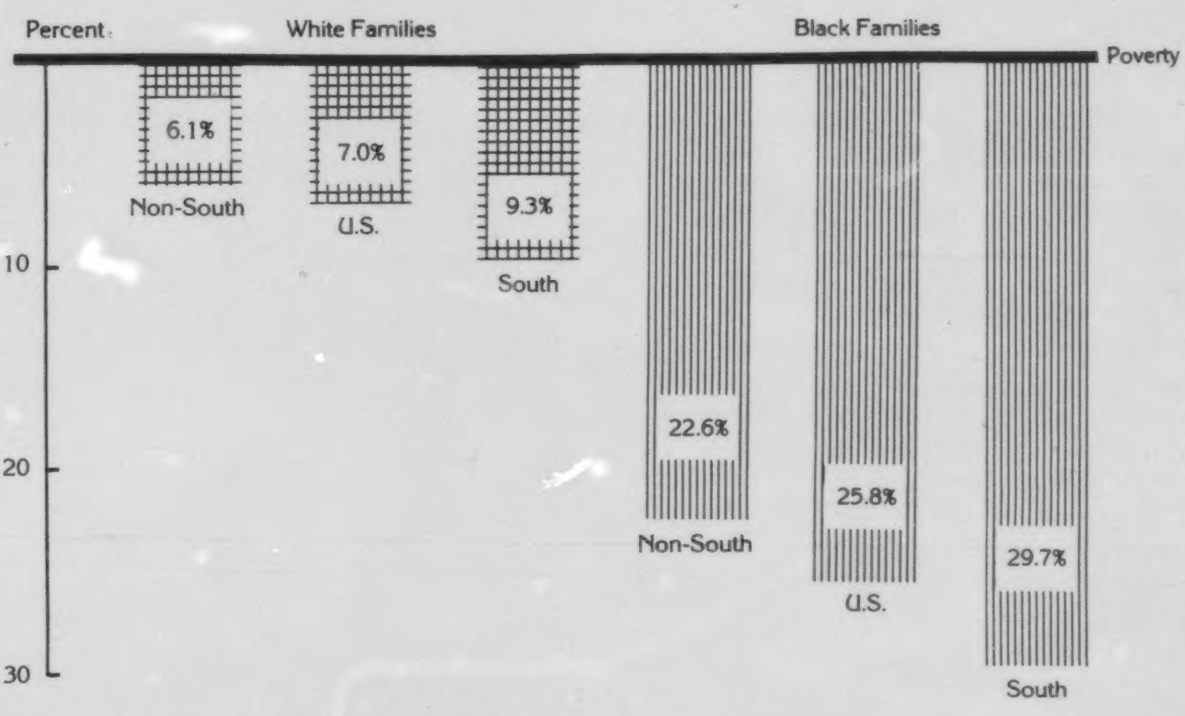
Southern society has traditionally valued hard work; southern women have participated in the labor force at a greater rate than women in the non-South since the turn of the century. Not surprisingly, then, many southern mothers today work outside the home.

Although current labor force participation rates for childless women in the South are relatively low, the rates for women with children—both school-age and pre-school—are higher in the South than in the rest of the country, regardless of marital status. Southern mothers are working in increasing numbers, with the greatest increases among mothers of children under age 3. Only Kentucky, Louisiana, and West Virginia show rates of mothers in the work force which are lower than the non-South (Appendix Tables 22, 23, 24). In 1980, 2.5 million preschoolers in the South had mothers who worked outside the home among a total of 10 million southern children under age 18 with mothers in the work force.

Regional differences are particularly striking when we look at mothers not living with husbands. For these single heads of households with children under 18 years, the work force participation rate is 78 percent in the South and 60 percent in the non-South; for single mothers of preschool-age children, the rates are 66.5 percent in the South and 51 percent in the rest of the country. Among these single mothers with children under age 6, only those in West Virginia (43.8 percent) are ranked below the non-South labor force rates (Appendix Table 24).

These facts have important implications for public and private policymakers concerning such programs as day care, shift assignments, and flex-time. Nearly half (48.5 percent) of all southern mothers with preschool children work outside the home. This includes almost half of the women who live with their husbands and two-thirds of the women who head single-parent families... in each case, a higher pecentage than for women living in other regions of the country (Appendix Table 23).

Chart 14
Percent of Families
Living Below Poverty Level, 1975



LIFE CHANCES: THE EARLY YEARS

Health Coverage and Utilization

Region-wide indicators of health in the South reflect, at least in part, the South's concentration of poor, minority and rural residents—the groups known to be most vulnerable to health problems. A complex web of poverty, inadequate nutrition, substandard housing, lack of prenatal care, and inappropriate utilization of child health services contributes to the picture of child well-being—or the lack of it—in the South. For instance, almost 20 percent of southern children have no medical cost protection—either private insurance or Medicaid—compared to the average U.S. rate of 12 percent. In fact, Figure 7 shows that half of the 7.5 million U.S. children without third party medical coverage are southern children (3.7 million). Related surveys show that the number of physician visits for both school-age children and women of childbearing age in the South lags behind all other regions (Figure 8).

According to the American Academy of Pediatrics, in 1978, 819 southern counties (of a total of 1,357 counties in the region) had no local pediatrician.

Figure 7
Health Care Coverage of Children and Youths Under 18 Years of Age According to Type of Coverage and Selected Characteristics, United States, 1976

	Private Insurance or Medicare		Medicaid		Other Programs		No Insurance	
Characteristics	Number of Persons in Thousands	Percent of Population	Number of Persons in Thousands	Percent of Population	Number of Persons in Thousands	Percent of Population	Number of Persons in Thousands	Percent of Population
Total Under 18 years	48,197	73.9	6,662	10.2	2,004	3.1	7,577	11.6
Region								
Northeast	11,317	78.2	1,933	13.4	120	0.8	961	6.5
North Central	14,257	81.9	1,573	9.0	142	0.8	1,292	7.4
South*	14,356	66.9	1,921	9.0	1,088	5.1	3,781	17.6
West	8,267	69.7	1,235	10.4	653	5.5	1,563	13.2

Source: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the Health Interview Survey, **Report of the Select Panel on the Promotion of Child Health: 1980. Volume III.** Table 113.

Figure 8
Number of Physician Visits and
Number of Physician Visits Per Person Per Ye
by Geographic Region, Sex, and Age:
United States, 1975

	Geographic Region				
Sex & Age	All Regions	North-East	North Central	Census South*	West
Both Sexes		Number of visits per person per year			
All Ages	5.1	5.3	4.7	4.6	5.9
Under 5 years	6.9	7.8	6.2	6.6	7.1
5-14 years	3.4	3.7	3.4	2.9	3.8
15-24 years	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.0	5.3
Female					
All Ages	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.3	6.8
15-24 years	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.0	6.3
25-34 years	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	7.5
35-44 years	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.5	7.6

Note: Data based on household interviews of the civilian non-institutionalized population.
Source: Division of Health Interview Statistics. National Center for Health Statistics.

Infant Mortality

> Of 991,000 babies born in the South in 1975, 17,500 died before their first birthday. If the infant mortality rate among white children in other parts of the country had prevailed in the South, nearly 4,000 southern babies who died in 1975 would have reached one year of age.

Infant mortality rates are considered a basic index of the overall health status of a population as well as serving as an indicator of child health. The infant death rate is universally accepted as a standard measure of comparison among nations, as well as regions, states, and localities. During the period 1940-75, infant mortality declined dramatically for both the U.S. and the Census South. The region improved its infant mortalty rates from 58 deaths per thousand live births to 17.8, an impressive decline of 69 percent compared to the U.S. decline of 66 percent (moving from 47 deaths per thousand live births in 1940 to 16.1 in 1975). The rates in the U.S. and the regions continued to decline between 1975 and 1979 with the U.S. reaching a low of 13 deaths per thousand live births, and the South attaining a rate of 14 compared to 12.5 in the rest of the country (Appendix Table 25).

These trends are partially explained by demographic shifts in the proportion of non-white live births. For the South in the 35 year period, non-white births remained stable (about 26.5 percent), but the nation as a whole experienced an increase in the proprotion of non-white births from 12.6 percent in 1940 to 18.8 percent in 1975. The improvement is also related to the proportion of births in hospitals which rose for both the U.S. and the South from 55 percent and 31 percent respectively in 1940 to 98 percent for both in 1975.

The South and the nation can be proud of the accomplishments in the area of infant mortality reflected in Figure 9. We have more gains to register however. In 1976, the national rate of 14.1 infant deaths per thousand live births ranked the U.S. performance behind 11 other industrialized countries, including West Germany, Japan, Canada, Great Britain, and Sweden. National aggregates, however, conceal significant racial and regional differences.

Figure 9
Infant Mortality Rates by Color: United States, the South, and Census Divisions Comprising the South, Selected Years, 1940 to 1975. Data are by place of occurrence for 1940; by place of residence for other years.
(Rates per 1,000 live births)

Color and Region	1940	1950	1960	1970	1975
All Races					
United States	47.0	29.2	26.0	20.0	16.1
Census South	58.0	34.6	29.0	22.3	17.8
South Atlantic	57.1	33.7	30.6	22.1	18.2
East South Central	55.9	36.2	32.3	23.0	18.1
West South Central	61.1	34.6	29.0	22.0	17.0
White					
United States	43.2	26.8	22.9	17.8	14.2
Census South	51.9	30.8	24.5	18.7	14.9
South Atlantic	48.2	28.1	23.6	18.0	14.9
East South Central	50.6	32.5	25.6	18.7	14.7
West South Central	56.7	32.4	24.9	19.6	15.0
All Other					
United States	73.8	44.5	43.2	30.9	24.2
Census South	75.9	45.3	46.8	32.9	25.7
South Atlantic	77.5	46.5	47.2	32.6	25.9
East South Central	69.1	44.8	48.4	35.2	27.1
West South Central	79.8	43.1	44.3	31.4	24.1

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished data. Mortality Statistics Branch, Drusilla Burnham.

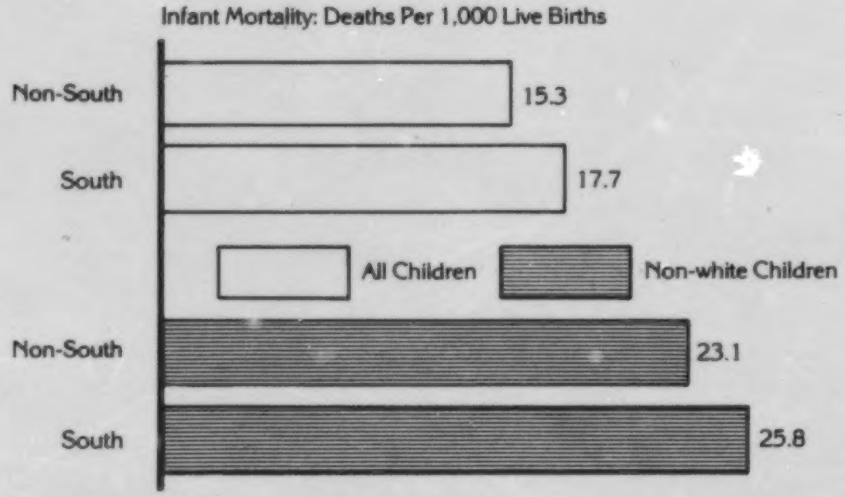
Nationally, non-whites, particularly blacks and native American Indians, experience infant mortality rates nearly two-thirds greater than the rates for white infants. This pattern is also true in the South.

Although two-thirds of infant deaths in the South occur among white children, non-white children experience higher infant mortality rates, as they do nationally (Chart 15).

Regional Differences: However, infant mortality rates in the southern region are higher for both whites and non-whites than corresponding rates in the non-South (Appendix Table 26). In 1975, only two southern states, Florida and Tennessee, matched the white infant mortality rate of the non-South—13.9 deaths per thousand live births. West Virginia's white infant mortality rate (18.0) exceeds the white non-South by nearly 29 percent. County infant mortality rates for white babies in West Virginia range from 21.4 percent to 40.3 percent—one and one-half to three times the U.S. white rate. While Kentucky and Oklahoma scored non-white infant mortality rates (19.3 and 19.1 respectively) well below the comparable rate for non-southern regions (23.1), the remaining southern states ranged above that rate—from 24.1 to 29.4 infant deaths per thousand non-white live births. In 1979, the overall infant mortality rate (14.0) in southern states was higher than the 12.5 infant morality rate for the non-South with the exception of Kentucky (11.8), Oklahoma (11.2) and Texas (12.3) (Appendix Table 27).

Just as there is significant variation among states, local differences within states are also marked. In an effort to identify local "pockets" of

Chart 15
Infant Mortality by Race, South vs. Non-South, 1975



high infant mortality, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) in 1978 defined 564 high infant mortality areas—171 urban and 393 rural areas. Four hundred-four (72 percent) of the designated areas are located in the South. The criteria specified that a high infant mortality area must have 2,000 or more live births per year and an infant mortality rate of 22.1 or greater over a five-year period. The General Accounting Office, in a report on improved pregnancy outcome,* indicates that these criteria may, in fact, underestimate infant mortality pockets in the South by screening out rural areas with fewer than the requisite 2,000 births. As an example, the report cites nine North Carolina counties with infant mortality rates from 23.4 to 27.7 but fewer than 2,000 live births; they are therefore not designated as high infant mortality areas (Figure 10).

Racial Differences: The infant mortality rates for the areas above reveal marked deviation from U.S. and even regional rates for both whites and blacks. The list of infant mortality rates for high infant mortality areas in the South includes counties where white rates exceed the U.S. rate by one and one-half to two times, as well as counties with non-white infant mortality rates in excess of 45 deaths per thousand live births—more than three times the U.S. rate.

Demographic Differences: An analysis by Karen Davis indicates that non-metropolitan southern areas show uniformly high infant mortality rates. However, one-third of the urban counties in the South are also classified as high infant mortality areas, compared to only one-fifth of urban counties in the non-South. Clearly, the infant mortality problem in the South is not a purely rural phenomenon. Southern urban counties are more likely than their non-South counterparts to be high infant mortality areas. Although idiosyncracies of the data and disputes regarding the definitions of "urban" and "rural" confound precise analysis, current professional judgment seems to be that rural and urban areas contribute about evenly to excess infant mortality in the South. Figure 11 shows infant mortality rates for selected urban areas in the South.

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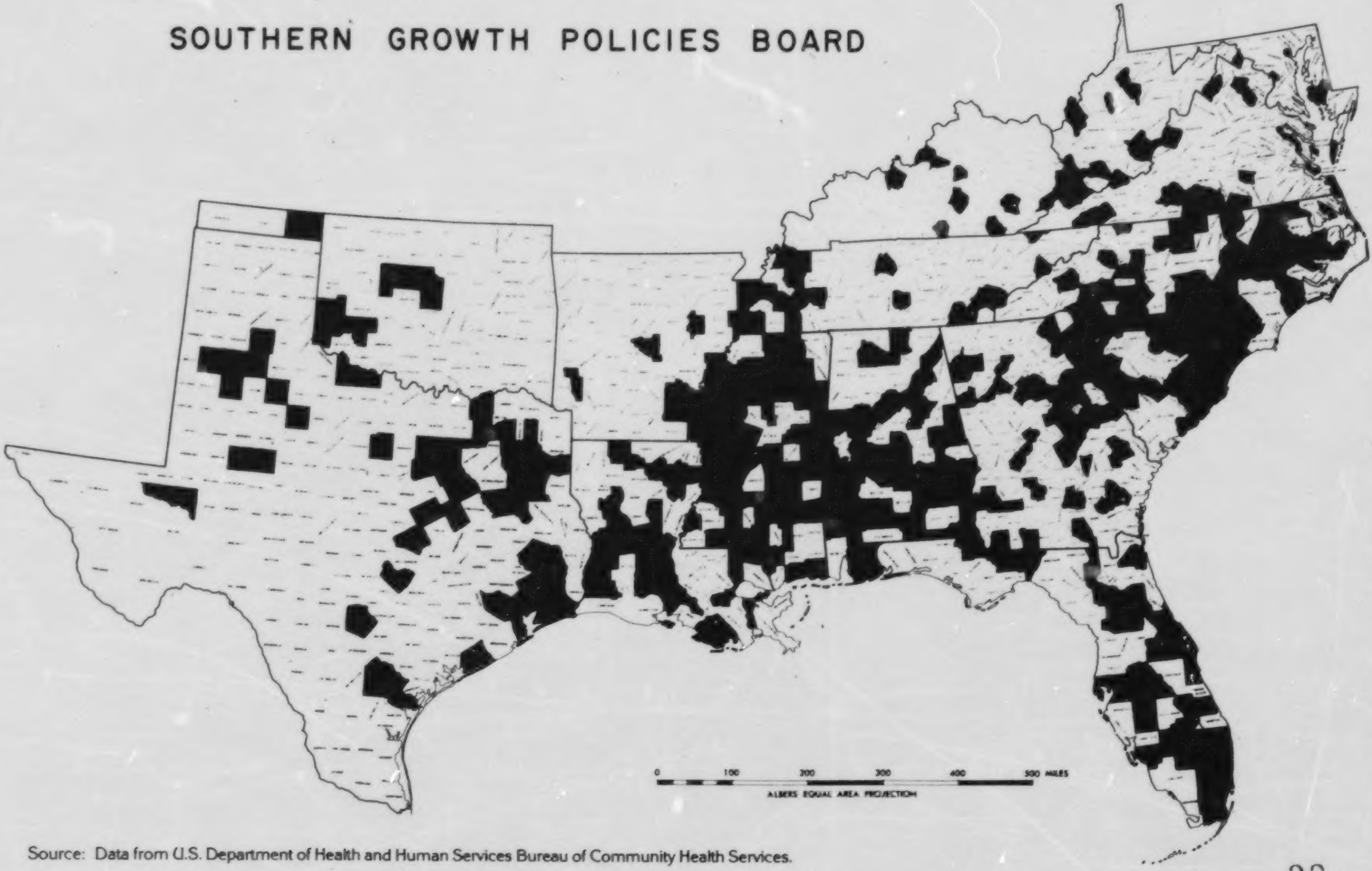
*__Better Management and More Resources Needed to Strengthen Federal Efforts to Improve Pregnancy Outcomes.__ U.S. General Accounting Office, January 21, 1980.

Figure 10
High Infant Mortality Areas, 1971-1975


SOUTHERN GROWTH POLICIES BOARD
0 100 200 300 400 500 MILES
ALBERS EQUAL AREA PROJECTION

Source: Data from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Bureau of Community Health Services.

Figure 11
Infant Mortality in Selected Southern Urban Counties, Aggregated Data 1973-1977

Urban Counties*	Infant Mortality Rate		
	Total	White	Other
Montgomery, Alabama	21.3	7.7	31.1
Tuscaloosa, Alabama	15.1	10.3	22.6
Crittenden, Arkansas	20.5	12.9	27.0
Pulaski, Arkansas	16.6	13.9	22.2
Broward, Florida	16.1	12.3	27.0
Duval, Florida	17.3	14.6	23.9
Lee, Florida	19.7	16.1	31.8
Palm Beach, Florida	19.1	14.2	30.2
Bibb, Georiga	20.3	16.1	24.8
Fulton, Gerogia	21.1	13.1	26.4
Newton, Georgia	20.5	14.1	34.4
Jefferson, Kentucky	14.6	12.4	23.1
Calcasieu, Louisiana	20.4	16.3	30.9
Orleans, Louisiana	22.5	16.2	25.3
Rapides, Louisiana	18.0	13.5	26.4
Harrison, Mississippi	17.4	13.9	29.2
Jackson, Mississipi	17.9	13.8	31.7
Buncombe, North Carolina	20.1	18.1	35.7
Cumberland, North Carolina	17.6	16.3	22.8
Gaston, North Carolina	18.8	17.1	26.4
Guilford, North Carolina	19.4	16.4	26.0
Mecklenburg, North Carolina	17.5	13.0	26.2
Oklahoma, Oklahoma	17.8	16.7	26.3
Tulsa, Oklahoma	15.6	14.8	21.5
Charleston, South Carolina	18.4	14.0	26.1
Greenville, South Carolina	18.1	15.8	25.8
Spartanburg, South Carolina	18.9	16.6	24.9
Davidson, Tennessee	16.2	12.3	26.9
Hamilton, Tennessee	16.0	13.2	24.5
Shelby, Tennessee	19.0	14.8	23.1
Bexar, Texas	14.8	14.0	24.2
Dallas, Texas	16.5	14.5	22.8
Galveston, Texas	18.2	14.9	28.1
Gregg, Texas	18.2	15.5	26.2
Lubbock, Texas	19.4	18.0	32.7
Smith, Texas	18.7	14.1	30.0
Hampton City, Virginia	18.1	15.9	23.8
Newport News, Virginia	18.0	15.1	26.2
Petersburg, Virginia	25.6	16.4	31.9
Richmond, Virginia	20.7	16.6	23.8
Roanoke, Virginia	20.5	17.8	28.2
Suffolk, Virginia	26.7	16.8	34.1
Putnam, West Virginia	17.7	17.7	0.0
United States	15.9	14.1	26.0

Source: Maternal and Child Health Studies Project, Information Sciences Research Institute, Silver Spring, Maryland, December 1980. Unpublished data.

*Independent cities in Virginia.

Age Differences: Despite national and regional improvements in life chances for infants, the first year of life remains the most hazardous one. During that first year, however, the risks are not spread evenly. In fact, 72 percent of all infant mortality in the South occurs in babies less than one month of age. Thus it is important to look at **two** distinct periods related to infant mortality: the **perinatal** period, the time immediately before and after birth, which covers both the late fetal and neonatal periods; and the **post-neonatal** period, which covers infants 28 days through one year of age (Chart 16).

Fetal Mortality

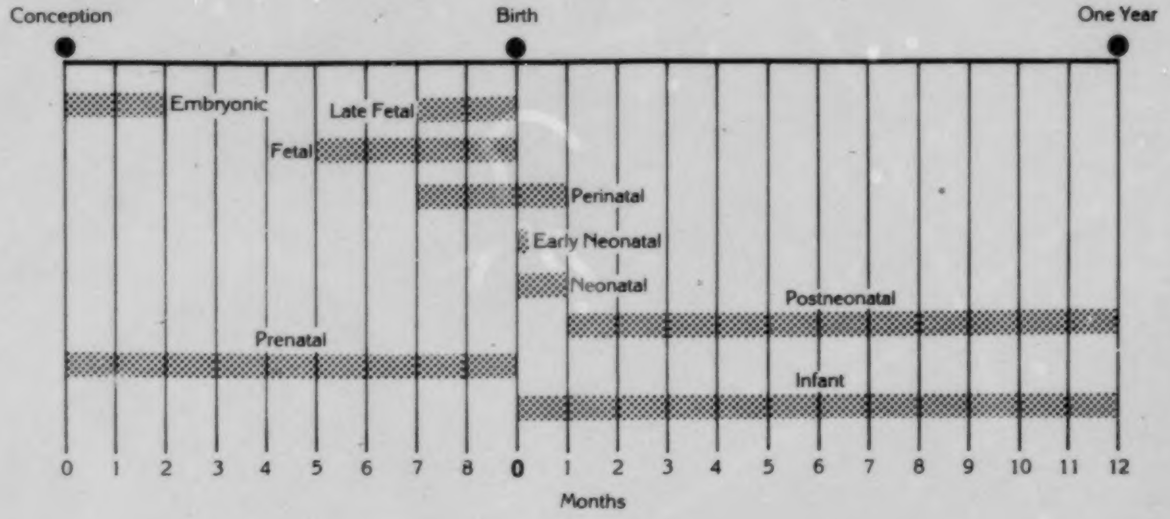
Fetal mortality in 1975 was 20 percent higher in the South than in the non-South. Between 1970 and 1975, this indicator showed distinctly slower improvement in the southern region than in the rest of the country. In fact, the gap has widened for both whites and non-whites in the South compared to the non-South.

Among the southern states in 1975, Mississippi had the highest fetal mortality rate (18.0) and Oklahoma had the lowest (9.4) for all races combined. West Virginia showed the greatest improvement between 1970 and 1975, with a 25.6 percent decrease in the fetal mortality rate. South Carolina had the least improvement, with only an 11.2 percent decrease (Appendix Table 28).

Neonatal Mortality

Neonatal mortality rates showed an overall improvement from 1970 to 1978 (Appendix Tables 29, 30, 31). Non-white neonatal mortality rates were higher than white mortality rates for years 1970 and 1975 (racial breakdowns are not available for 1978), all states, and all regions. The South has only a slightly higher neonatal mortality rate than the non-South. For all races during 1970, those rates were 16.5 and 14.5, respectively, 12.7 and 11.1 in 1975, and 10.3 and 9.1 in 1978. Both regions decreased their rates by approximately the same amount, but southern non-whites showed the slowest improvement through 1975 when compared to other southerners and to non-whites in other parts of the country.

Chart 16
Stages of Prenatal and Infant Mortality



State Differences: Trends in neonatal mortality rates from 1970 to 1978 for individual southern states were quite similar to the overall trend in the South and the rest of the nation. There are a few exceptions—South Carolina showed very little improvement (18.4 percent reduction as compared to 37.6 percent in the South); West Virginia and Oklahoma reduced their rates by more than 40 percent; and Puerto Rico had rates higher than any state in 1970 and 1975. It is noteworthy that the rates for Puerto Rico most closely resembled the rates for non-white southerners. In fact, neonatal mortality rates in 1970 for the two groups were exactly the same.

Racial Differences: In general, among the Southern states, Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina in 1978 had the highest neonatal mortality rate (over 12) when all races were combined. In 1975, looking at whites and non-whites separately, West Virginia had the highest rate for whites, Oklahoma had the lowest non-white neonatal mortality rate, and Tennessee had the lowest white rate (Appendix Table 31).

Perinatal Mortality

When assessing the changes in neonatal mortality rates, it should be noted that decreasing the fetal mortality rate may save infants who subsequently die during the neonatal period. Perinatal mortality rates therefore give the combined picture for fetal and neonatal mortality rates. The perinatal mortality rate is defined as the combined fetal and neonatal deaths per thousand births (live births plus stillbirths). It is not surprising that the same racial and geographic trends persist for perinatal mortality as were noted for fetal and neonatal mortality. Non-whites consistently had higher mortality rates than their counterparts, and the South was consistently higher than the non-South. Non-whites outside the South made much greater improvements in the perinatal death rate than did southern non-whites.

For all races combined and for non-whites, trends for individual states' perinatal mortality rates most closely resemble the state trends for fetal mortality. This implies that fetal mortality has the greatest impact on perinatal mortality rates for all races and for non-whites, while neonatal mortality has a greater impact for whites (Appendix Table 32).

Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate, defined as the number of deaths of children under one year of age per thousand live births, combines neonatal and postneonatal deaths. From 1970-1979 there was a national decline in infant mortality. Overall infant mortality in the South improved slightly faster than the non-South between 1970-1979, but rates continued to be higher in the South for both years (Appendix Table 27). Non-white infant mortality rates for the South continued to be higher in 1970 and 1975 for all states and all regions. Between 1970 and 1975, southern non-whites, however, reduced by nearly 30 percent their infant mortality rate, due largely to reduced rates for babies in the postneonatal period—those from one month to one year of age (Appendix Table 33).

Racial Differences: The infant mortality figure combines neonatal (0-28 days) and postneonatal death rates. These two rates are highly interrelated. For instance, as technology increases the number of very vulnerable babies who survive the neonatal period, the number of babies at risk in the postneonatal period is increased. However, in a very general sense, neonatal and postneonatal rates may be indicators of different needs and risks: neonatal mortality is said to reflect obstetrical care and maternal/newborn services; postneonatal mortalty is said to reflect environmental factors and access to pediatric care. The major causes of postneonatal deaths are sudden infant death syndrome, respiratory and gastrointestinal infections, congenital malformations, and accidents. Although postneonatal death rates for non-whites (8.1) in the South stand at two times the white southern rate (3.9), southern non-whites made the most impressive gains, reducing postneonatal deaths by 28% between 1970 and 1975.

State Trends: It should be noted that for the majority of southern states (Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia) infant mortality rates did not show as great a rate of improvement as neonatal mortality rates (Appendix Tables 34, 35). This implies that although both neonatal and postneonatal mortality rates were declining, postneonatal mortality rates were declining to a lesser extent than neonatal rates. For these states, programs aimed at reducing infant mortality need to address access to medical care for the child after discharge from the hospital and the environment in which the child lives. For the remaining southern states (Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Puerto Rico), infant mortality rates showed a greater rate of improvement than neonatal mortality rates. For these states, programs aimed at reducing infant mortality should focus on improving obstetrical and hospital care during the neonatal period.

Contrary to previous trends, the South's infant mortality declined somewhat more than the non-South (37.5 percent versus 34.0 percent, respectively) between 1970 and 1979 (Appendix Table 27). This was due to a greater decline in postneonatal mortality in the South.

Individually, Puerto Rico and Mississippi, with infant death rates over 28 per thousand, had the highest southern rates in 1970. These two states were also the worst in 1975, with rates over 20 per thousand compared to a southern average of 17.1. In contrast, Kentucky's rates were 19.6 in 1970 and 15.6 in 1975, making them the lowest rates in the South for both years (Appendix Table 27).

The rankings shifted by 1979, although every southern state had made significant reductions in infant mortality. In that year, Mississippi had the highest rate (17.8) and was followed by South Carolina (17.2), while the best performances were turned in by Oklahoma (11.2) and Kentucky (11.8) (1979 data are unavailable for Puerto Rico). Oklahoma showed the greatest improvement in infant mortality rates, reducing its rates by 47 percent between 1970 and 1979 (Appendix Table 27).

Low Birth Weight

Regional Differences: Nearly two-thirds of infants who die weigh less than 2500 grams. These very tiny infants are more than 20 times as likely to die within their first year of life. The proportion of low birth weight infants among all live births in the South is higher than the national figures: in 1978, 7.9 percent of all babies in the South but 6.7 percent of all babies in other parts of the U.S. weighed less than 5.5 pounds (2500 grams) at birth. For the country as a whole and for the region, the rate is twice as high for minority populations (Appendix Tables 37, 38).

Trends: Nationally, the rate of low birth weight infants has remained relatively stable over the last 25 years. In fact, a slight increase in the proportion of low birth weight babies can be expected in areas where improved perinatal care and obstetrical technology now result in live births for very small babies who might previously have died before birth. In the South, the slightly lower rates of low birth weight among blacks (12.6) compared to blacks in other areas of the country (13.0) may be a function of the higher fetal mortality rates they experience (Appendix Tables 36, 37, 38).

Reducing infant mortality rates necessitates addressing the variables associated with low birth weight: lack of prenatal care, poor nutrition, low education and socio-economic status, smoking, alcohol and drug abuse, and maternal age.

Teenage Pregnancy

In 1977, a higher percentage of births in the South were to teenage mothers than in the rest of the country.

- Adolescent pregnancy, which threatens the well-being of two children—the young mother and her infant—is a serious concern in the South: 42 percent of all pregnant women under age 15 live in the South.
- Teenage mothers under age 19 are twice as likely as other mothers to give birth to a low birth weight baby.
- Births to teenage mothers account for one-fourth of all southern live births—nearly a quarter million babies in 1975.
- Six percent—6,250—of these adolescent mothers are under age 15.
- Twenty-two percent of babies born to teenage mothers have a brother or sister at home.
- One-third of pregnant adolescents in the South are single.
- In 1975, 19 percent of sexually active teens age 15-19 gave birth to a live infant, compared to 12 percent in the non-South.
- In the South, between 1970 and 1975, the rate of teenage pregnancy among girls less than 15 years rose 15.7 percent, compared to 0.7 in the non-South.

Young Mothers Age 15-19 and Their Babies

A general decline in births to mothers age 15 to 19 was evident between 1970 and 1975, but the South was declining less rapidly (4.2 percent compared to 12.9 percent in the non-South), with non-white southerners displaying an almost negligible decline.

The mix of individual southern state experiences with pregnant teens 15-19 ranged from declines of 18.2 percent in Virginia, 11.5 percent in North Carolina, and 11.3 percent in Georgia to increases of 2.5 percent in West Virginia and 3.0 percent in Louisiana. Puerto Rico showed the reverse trend to the southern states. Live births to 15-19 year olds increased by 24.9 percent, while live births to mothers less than 15 decreased by 29.9 percent. Six southern states and Puerto Rico showed increased numbers of live births to 15-19 year olds (Appendix Table 41).

Among 15-19 year-old teenagers in the South, whites decreased in number of births by 6.4 percent, while non-whites decreased by only 0.4 percent (Appendix Table 42). The decrease was more pronounced in non-southern whites, 14.1 percent, as well as non-southern non-whites, 9.1 percent. For this age group, the percent change for whites varied from an increase of 2.8 percent in West Virginia to a 19.5 percent decrease in Virginia. Non-white percent changes varied from a 16.4 percent increase in Oklahoma to a 16.0 percent decrease in Virginia (Appendix Table 43).

It should be noted that a more complete picture of adolescent pregnancy should include data on abortions. This is pointed out by a study in North Carolina which showed that although live births to teenagers (15-19) were declining between 1973 and 1977, the number of abortions was increasing. The net effect of both of these trends showed a relatively constant pregnancy rate for this time period. Since accurate, uniform abortion data for girls under 19 are impossible to obtain for the entire United States, they are not included in this report.

Youngsters Under 15 Years

Regional Differences: One distressing finding was that girls under 15 years of age were bearing more children in 1975 than they were in 1970. This was dramatically true in the South and marginally true in the non-South. The number of births to girls under age 15 grew 0.7 percent in the non-South, but 15.7 percent in the South. This trend contrasts dramatically with overall decreases in the birth rate. The greatest increase for this age group among the Southern states was in Mississippi, with a 60.2 percent increase, while Tennessee showed the least increase (2.2 percent) (Appendix Table 41).

Racial Differences: This increase in childbearing among young girls was most dramatic among white southerners; the increase for whites was twice as great as for non-whites, 25 percent compared to 12 percent. The percent change for white live births in southern states varied from a 153 percent increase in Arkansas to a 9.6 percent decrease in Georgia (Appendix Table 42). The non-white changes in number of live births varied from a 73.6 percent increase in Mississippi to a 44.4 percent decrease in West Virginia (Appendix Table 43). It should be noted that although data combining races for the individual states showed consistently increasing percent changes for this age group, racial data presented a different picture and pointed out differences among the southern states.

Generally speaking, the trends in the South and non-South, white and non-white, paralleled one another. The South, however, had a larger increase in the number of births to mothers under 15 and a slower decline in births to mothers 15-19. One group which failed to experience parallel trends was the non-southern, non-white, under-15 age group, among whom the number of births declined by 7.8 percent over the 1970 to 1975 period.

Handicapped Children

Although special-care nurseries and medical technology have significantly increased the survival rate of very tiny infants, these babies and those born to teenage mothers remain at high risk for handicapping conditions in childhood and later in life. In fact, several estimates of the handicapped population indicate that slightly higher rates of childhood disability can be found in the South: among children aged 3-17, the Survey of Income and Education (SIE) shows 6.6 percent handicapped for the South and 5.8 percent for the non-South. Special education counts of the school-age population show 1.1 million handicapped children in the South (8.5 percent) and 2.4 million handicapped children in the non-South (8 percent) (Appendix Tables 44, 45, 46).

Family Planning

Clearly, it is wise to prevent pregnancy and childbirth until women are physically, emotionally, and economically ready to provide the best possible environment for their babies. A child that is unplanned or unwanted will suffer in a variety of ways, and the advent of that child may place a severe burden on the parents and ultimately society.

It has been repeatedly demonstrated that the timing of births (age of mother), adequate intervals between births, and family size are closely related to better maternal and infant health. Infant mortality, low birth weight and stillbirths can be reduced by family planning. Almost a third of the reduction in the U.S. infant mortality rate betwen 1965 and 1972 resulted from shifts in the timing and spacing of births, and, hence, from individual family planning decisions.

The use of contraception to prevent unwanted pregnancies has gained wide acceptance in the U.S. in recent years, and 90 percent of married couples rely on some method. There is also a growing use of family planning by young and single persons who are sexually active. The growth of publicly supported programs has reduced the disparity in contraceptive use between the young and adult, rich and poor, and black and white populations.

However, there are still a large number of women for whom family planning is unavailable. There were 1.3 million abortions in the U.S. in 1977, and another 1.4 million pregnancies which were carried to term are estimated to have been unplanned or unwanted. These figures point to a large number of unwanted pregnancies which could have been prevented with responsible contraceptive practices. Appendix Table 47 shows the total number of abortions by state in 1977. As a whole, the rate of abortion is lower among women who live in southern states. Virginia represents the only exception to this rule. Also the southern states are evenly split as to whether the abortion rate is higher computed on the basis of in-state or on the basis of state residence. These figures and the latest 1978 data (Appendix Table 48) indicate that there are many unwanted pregnancies which could have been prevented with responsible contraceptive practices.

Almost 16 million women at risk of unwanted pregnancy are not receiving the health care necessary for safe and effective family planning. Among these women are three million poor and 1.8 million teens who rely on subsidized services. The figures show that the South's history of strong health department services has made these agencies the major provider of contraceptive services to teens in the region (Appendix Table 49).

If we are to maintain and increase the beneficial effects that contraceptive use has on the rate of abortion, infant mortality, and social costs, making family planning services available to all who need them is essential.

Immunization

Childhood mortality has decreased dramatically in the past decades, largely because effective vaccines have been developed to substantially reduce the incidence of infectious diseases. The reported cases of various childhood diseases are low and no longer pose a major public health threat (Appendix Table 50), but further improvements could easily be obtained by more conscientious immunization programs. Unfortunately, the immunization rates among children for the five leading childhood diseases has either remained stable or actually gone down since 1970, reflecting decreasing vigilance on the part of parents, doctors and public health professionals. In 1976, it was estimated that about 40 percent of all children ages 1-4 were not effectively immunized against measles, rubella, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, and polio, and over 50 percent were not immunized against mumps. A national vaccination effort to combat growing public complacency was begun in 1977 and has significantly increased the immunization rates in the United States.

Fortunately, southern children have better than average immunization rates (Appendix Table 51). In the majority of southern states, over 95 percent of all children receive the recommended immunizations compared to an average U.S. rate of 92 percent. Five states—Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia—report between 90 and 95 percent coverage. The only exception to this impressive record is Georgia, in which only 82 percent of the children are reportedly immunized against the major childhood diseases. It should be noted that the data on mumps vaccines is incomplete and, hence, not included in these figures.

Some reasons for the South's good performance are: effective state laws; effective public information campaigns; access to low-cost services from either public health departments or private health providers. Clearly, southern parents demonstrate by their immunization behavior a desire to comply with preventive health procedures. It is reasonable to assume that if effective laws, information campaigns, and low-cost access to care from a variety of sources were available, more southern children could benefit from prenatal care, perinatal care and preventive child health services.

Dental Care

Early and regular dental care and prophylactic treatment has traditionally been overlooked as a vital component of child health. Only recently have people recognized the impact that poor dental conditions have on nutrition, general health and physical and mental development. Children need regular dental care and need to learn the importance of dental hygiene so that they may avoid serious, long-term dental problems.

Unfortunately, many children do not receive regular dental care (Appendix Table 52). In 1977, 85 percent of southern children ages 0-6 years did not see a dentist during the year. This compares to a figure in the non-South of 78 percent of children ages 0-6 having no visits during the year (Appendix Table 52).

Almost 56 percent of southern children between the ages of 7-12 did not see a dentist in 1977, compared to 39 percent without visits in the rest of the country. Even for those children who did see a dentist, the mean visits per person in the South was 2.2 visits for children ages 0-6 and 2.7 visits for children ages 7-12. In the rest of the nation, the average visits per child between the ages of 0-6 was 3.1 and between the ages of 7-12 was 2.7.

The average cost of a dental visit also varied by region with the South having a higher mean cost than the non-South for children ages 0-12 years (Appendix Table 53).

Causes of Death In Children

Although chronic diseases are the major causes of death in adults, accidents are the leading causes of death among persons 1-14 years of age. In 1977, 9,602 children ages 1-14 died of accidents in the U.S., which represented 46 percent of all deaths in that age group. Motor vehicles claimed over 4,000 lives and other accidents such as drowning, burns, fires, and firearms accounted for the remainder of the fatalities. In the 1-4 age category, the total death rate was 69 per one hundred thousand children in that age group, and accidents accounted for 27 deaths per one hundred thousand. Automobile fatality rates were 10 per one hundred thousand, and the death rates from drownings and fires/burns were 5 each. In contrast, the major natural cause of death—congenital abnormalities—was responsible for only 13 percent of deaths in that age group.

For children ages 5-14, the overall death rate was 35 per one hundred thousand with accidents claiming 50 percent of the lives. Automobile accident rates were 9 deaths per one hundred thousand children, and drowning claimed a death rate of 3 lives per one hundred thousand children. The leading natural cause was cancer, but this disease was resposible for only 14 percent of all deaths to children in this age category. Clearly, between the ages of 1 and 14, the prime threat to life is accidents, with automobile fatalities being largely responsible for the high accident rate.

Automobile Fatalities

Among children one to four years of age in the U.S., death from automobiles is the single leading cause of death, accounting for 60 percent of all fatal accidents, and 15 percent of all deaths from every cause. The rate is even higher for children ages five to nine years of age—25 percent of all deaths for this age group are due to automobile accidents, and these deaths account for a full 95 percent of all fatal accidents. In 1978, there were 4,681 automobile deaths to children 0-14 in the U.S. and a staggering 19,164 auto fatalities for youths ages 15-24.

Figure 12
Automobile Fatalities in U.S. by Age, 1978

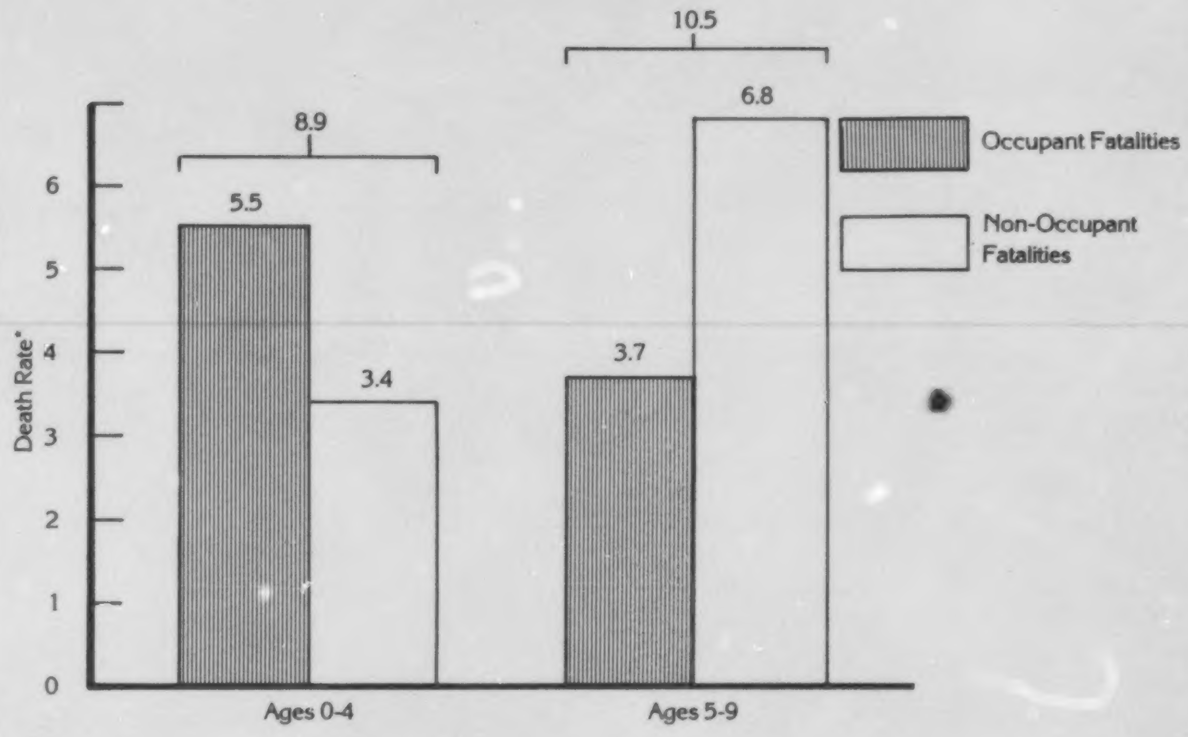
Ages	Automobile Fatalities
0-1	264
1-4	1,287
5-14	3,130
15-24	19,164

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Washington, D.C., Unpublished Tables, "Fatalities by Ages 0-4 and 5-9 by State," 1980.

Between 1975 and 1979, an average of 474 children under age 4, and 537 children ages 5-9 died each year in the South from automobile accidents. The average annual number of automobile fatalities in the U.S. for ages 0-4 was 1,227 and for ages 5-9 was 1,434 (Appendix Tables 54 and 55).

Almost 60 percent of the automobile deaths for U.S. children 0-4 years of age occur while the child is a passenger; 40 percent are pedestrian deaths. Southern figures are 61 percent for occupants and 39 percent for non-occupants (Chart 17). The reverse is true for children ages 5-9 years, where 33 percent of U.S. fatalities occur to children riding in a car, while 67 percent of the automobile deaths are to children outside the car. These differences suggest that increased use of car restraint devices would have a greater impact on the death rate of preschoolers, but that different efforts are called for to reduce school-age fatalities. It is not known to what degree school travel related deaths contribute to the non-occupant death rate in this older age group.

Chart 17
Average Annual Automobile Death Rates for Southern Children, by Type and Age, Aggregated Data 1975-1979



*per 100,000 children in age group

Looking at regional and individual state data, averaged over the years 1975 to 1979, the average annual rates for the South are higher in every category than either the U.S. totals or the non-South (Figure 13).

The differences in regions is greatest for the school-age children for which the southern rate is 42 percent greater than the rate in the rest of the country. Whether this is a product of more rural environments in the South is not known, but it seems reasonable to assume since the urban northeast has the lowest fatality rates for children. If rural areas have higher automobile death rates, we can expect the South's rate to fall as the southern states become more urbanized.

A comparison of total fatalities for each age category within southern states shows that the five states having the highest automobile fatality rates for ages 0-4 years are Oklahoma (12.6), South Carolina (11.0), Alabama (10.8), North Carolina (10.6), and Tennessee (10.2). The states with the best records are Virginia (6.4), and West Virginia (7.1). It should be noted that Oklahoma has a particularly high rate of 9.0 occupant deaths per one hundred thousand children ages 0-4, compared to the South's average rate of 5.4 for this age and category.

The line-up of southern states for automobile deaths for children 5-9 years of age is somewhat different. In this age group, South Carolina

Figure 13
Average Annual Automobile Fatalities and Rates by Age and Region, 1975-1979

	0-14 Years		5-9 Years	
Area	Number	Rate per 100,000 Children ages 0-4	Number	Rate per 100,000 Children ages 5-9
U.S.	1,227	7.8	1,434	8.3
South	474	8.9	537	10.5
Non-South	753	7.2	897	7.3

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Washington, D.C., Unpublished Tables, "Fatalities by Ages 04- and 5-9 by State," April 28, 1980.

(14.8), Kentucky (12.6), Georgia (12.5), North Carolina (11.7) and Mississippi (11.6) have the worst records. The U.S. rate is 8.3. Virginia has an impressively low rate of 6.7 followed by Oklahoma (9.5), Texas (9.6), West Virginia (9.7) and Tennessee (9.8).

Following similar U.S. patterns, the majority of southern preschool automobile deaths were to auto occupants. South Carolina, Florida and Virginia are the only states which show a non-occupant rate comparable to the occupant rate for preschoolers. In South Carolina, the occupant rate is 5.7, and the non-occupant rate is 5.3. Florida (4.6 versus 4.2) and Virginia (3.4 versus 3.0) also show little differences unlike the rest of the region and nation.

In the school-age category, the southern differences are reversed from the trends seen in the younger age group, thus, again, replicating the U.S. picture. In every southern state, the non-occupant fatality rates for children ages 5-9 are significantly higher than are the passenger rates. The highest rate for non-occupant fatalities occur in South Carolina (9.6) and Kentucky (9.2), explaining why they have the overall worst records for this age group.

Combining the two age groups and the different types of automobile deaths (occupant and non-occupant) reveals overall rates similar to categorical breakdowns. South Carolina (12.9), Kentucky (11.2), North Carolina (11.2), Georgia (11.1), and Oklahoma (11.1) have the worst records. These rates compare to the U.S. rate of 8.0 and a non-South rate of 7.3. The states with the fewest fatalities per child under 9 are Virginia (6.6) and West Virginia (8.3), which stand up well against U.S. and non-South rates (Appendix Table 56).

USING RESOURCES FOR CHILDREN

Aid to Families with Dependent Children

Southern poverty is persistent, and the children are the poorest in the country. This fact is at the roots of the experiences of four million southern children, yielding them painfully vulnerable to risks of poor health, poor housing, poor nutrition, and lack of basic education and opportunities. Mean and median incomes for families with children are lower than in the rest of the country. Although numbers of children in poverty have declined over the past decade in the South, and southern child poverty rates have improved, part of that gain is due to an influx of affluent families to the region, thus altering the rate. Economic growth in the Sunbelt has bypassed some southerners and their children.

It seems clear that economic development and investment in human capital is a long-term strategy needed to address more than just the symptoms of poverty and disadvantage. Jobs, self-sufficiency and self-worth are primary for improving the lives and futures of southern children.

However, such strategies take time and in the meantime our neediest children are confronted with a serious mismatch between their needs and the state and local resources available to them. Social programs providing symptomatic relief to our neediest children, through food, housing, and income support are essential short-term correlates of long-term economic growth.

Although four million children in the South lived in families at or below the poverty level in 1975, less than two million southern children received Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) benefits. The national ratio of AFDC recipients to the number of poor children is much higher due to different eligibility rules in other parts of the country: eight million AFDC recipient children among 10 million U.S. poor children. The complexity of the AFDC eligibility criteria and the many state variations in AFDC policy make it very difficult to calculate a true participation rate for this program; however, it is fair to say that a poor child living in the South is less likely to receive income assistance than a poor child in other parts of the country. State listings of the percentage of poor children receiving AFDC cash benefits show that no southern state is at the national level of 80 percent participation (Appendix Table 57, Chart 18).

AFDC targets children in female-headed families who are almost four times more likely to be poor than children in two parent families. However half of the school-age children who are poor live in two-parent families. According to 1980 data*, the fathers of 486,000 southern children are unemployed, and of these 228,000 have mothers who are not in the labor market. In addition, many southern parents are underemployed, working for low wages in seasonal or unskilled and other low wage occupations. In every southern state except West Virginia, these poor children in two-parent families are ineligible for AFDC. Nationally twenty-eight states provide benefits to needy children regardless of family composition.

The federal government pays a percentage of the state's AFDC bill that is determined by the

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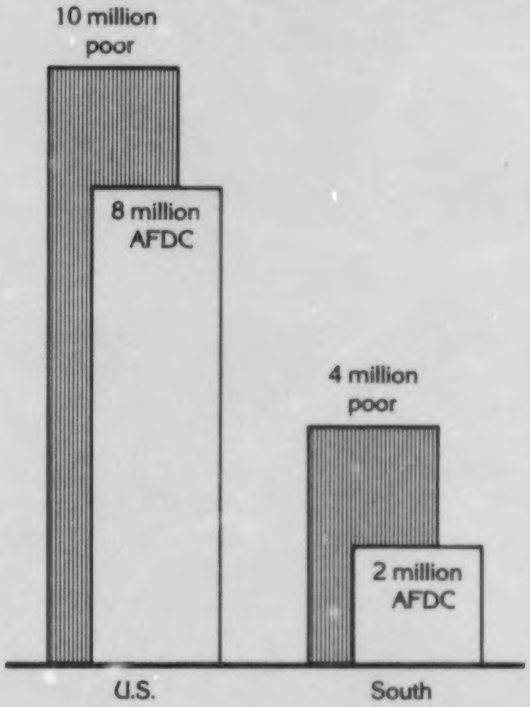
*Unpublished data, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Current Population Survey, March, 1980.

Chart 18
Children Receiving AFDC, U.S. and South, 1975



state's per capita income levels. Every southern state receives a higher than average proportion of its AFDC budget from the federal government (except Puerto Rico at 50 percent). In 1976 aggregate figures show that the federal government paid 69 percent of the South's AFDC tab compared to 52 percent in the rest of the country (Appendix Tables 59 and 60). In many southern states the non-federal percentage has increased in the last ten years due to economic growth and improvements in per capita income levels.

AFDC benefit levels established by the states in the South are low—almost one half the average U.S. levels. Only Oklahoma and Virginia provide benefits at or near the U.S. payments. In March 1979, the average monthly benefit for a child under AFDC was $64 in the South, $142 in other areas of the country (Appendix Tables 58, 59 and 60).

Food Stamps are a significant and crucial portion of the total benefits available for poor children. Funding is 100 percent federal. Because AFDC payment levels are low in the region, recipients in the South qualify for relatively large Food Stamp benefits (Appendix Tables 58 and 59). Thus Food Stamps constitute an important component of the total benefit package available to poor children in the South. However, the federal share of that combined benefit package ranges from 70 percent to 96 percent.

Medicaid

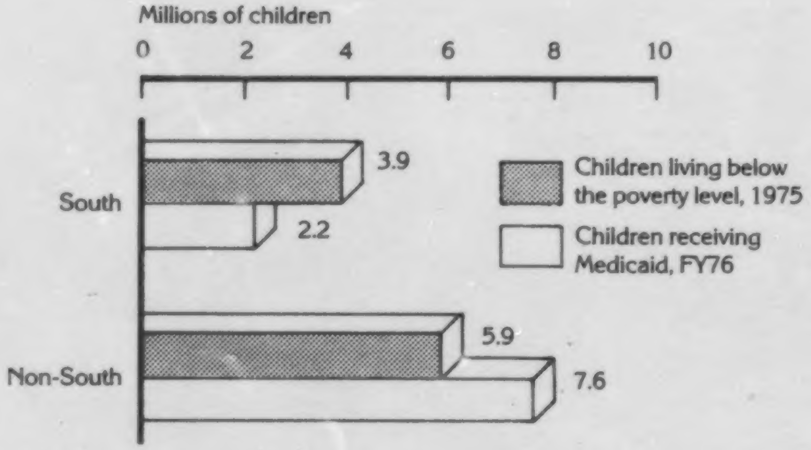
1976 Medicaid allocations for southern children totalled $462 million. Medicaid is an important current and potential source of funding for health care for low income children. Although children constitute 40 percent of the Medicaid recipients in the South, they draw only 18 percent of the southern Medicaid payments. This is largely because most child health services are ambulatory, outpatient and relatively low-cost services. The average per child annual Medicaid payment is less than $200 (Appendix Tables 62, 63 and 64). Unlike the high technology, institution-based, and long-term care services of other populations, children's services have not been responsible for pushing Medicaid costs through the state and federal budget ceiling. The preventive health return on investment in child health is directly related to a healthy and productive population in the future.

Unfortunately, in 1976, about two million poor southern children (age 0-21) did not receive Medicaid benefits. Eligibility for Medicaid is directly related to AFDC eligibility. It is not surprising, therefore, to see similar statistical patterns and trends for both programs. Like AFDC, only about half of the children living below the poverty level in southern states received Medicaid benefits in 1976, although the number of the nation's children on the Medicaid rolls was 9.8 million—or close to the total number of poor children (Chart 19). The discrepancy occurs because some children in other areas of the country technically above the poverty line receive Medicaid benefits, as a result of placement in certain institutions, because of disability or because of extremely high medical expenses.

The Medicaid data, like the AFDC data, indicate comparatively low benefit levels in the South and a lower probability that a poor child in the South will receive assistance. In 12 southern states, the average Medicaid expenditures for children are significantly lower than the U.S. average payment of $240 per year (Appendix Table 65). The federal government paid 67.0 percent of the South's Medicaid bill, compared to 49.2 percent of the total non-South Medicaid tab (Appendix Tables 67 and 68).

Lack of Medicaid coverage for poor children in two-parent families and for first pregnancies of poor women, both available in many states, is a flaw in southern Medicaid programs.

Chart 19
The Number of Children Receiving Medicaid in 1976 in Contrast to the Number of Poor Children in 1975



LEARNING IN THE SOUTH

Enrollment Trends

Between 1970-1977, the shift in average daily attendance at public elementary and secondary schools showed little change in the South (up two percent to 12.5 million students). However, in the non-South, average daily attendance declined almost four percent. State data reveal a range of southern state attendance experience, with Alabama and Mississippi losing 9 percent of public school daily attendance and Arkansas and Florida gaining 14 percent and 10 percent respectively (Appendix Table 69).

Changes in enrollment and daily attendance reveal marked district level variations. The state and regional data make clear, however, that the sharp declines which have been widely reported for some localities do not characterize the southern region and the southern states as a whole.

This data should be considered along with a report from the Southern Regional Education Board.* SREB indicates that the projected enrollment will decline less in the South between 1975 and 1985 than in the U.S. (8 percent compared to 13.7 percent, respectively). Furthermore, SREB points to an expected increase in the school-age population in the South between 1985 and 2000.

Indicators

During the seventies, southern students made progress in their scores on standardized achievement tests, with dramatic improvement in reading scores. However, the average test grades of children in the South continue to be below the national mean.

Another indicator of educational progress is the proportion of pupils retained in grade, those not promoted to the next grade level with others in their age group. The South stands out among the U.S. regions in the rate of students retained in grade. Over 42 percent of the students enrolled below their age-appropriate grade are in the South; and this comparison is true for whites as well as blacks and Hispanics, regardless of income level (Appendix Tables 70, 71).

However, the retention-in-grade rates and the standardized achievement test scores merit careful interpretation. It is possible that both promotion policies and remedial programs vary regionally, and it is difficult to determine how much these differences explain lower retention rates in other geographic areas. In addition, there is some question as to how well the standardized test peformance scores correlate with acquired life skills and future success.

One educational measure that is clearly related to future earnings and success is graduation from high school. With regard to high school diplomas, the facts indicate that southern children are at a special disadvantage in two

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*Galambos, Eva C., **The Changing Labor Market for Teachers in the South,** Southern Regional Education Board, Atlanta, Georgia, 1980.

respects: first, 42 percent of parents in the Census South have less than a high school education, compared to 34 percent in the U.S. as a whole. Parental education is known to be a significant factor in the education, health, and income status of children.

Second, and a better reflection of today's children in the South, is the dropout rate. The U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, in an extensive survey of public schools, measured 880,000 dropouts from all grades during the 1975-76 school year. Three-hundred thousand of these dropouts had been enrolled in the South. For every 100 high school graduates in the South, there were 38.5 students who did not graduate. The non-South ratio is 25.5 dropouts per 100 secondary school graduates (Appendix Table 72, Chart 20). State data (Appendix Table 72) reveals that only South Carolina and Tennessee depart from the regional pattern of very high dropout rates.

School Finance

Public education expenditures for elementary and secondary schools during the 1976-1977 school year totalled over $18 billion in the South. Federal contributions to the elementary and secondary budgets were significantly higher in the South than in the non-South: 13.2 percent and 7.4 percent, respectively. However, total per-pupil expenditures were $542 less in the South than for other regions: $1,468 compared to $2,010 (Chart 21).

Southern states contribute the bulk of the per-pupil allocations for public education, over one-half of the budget in 9 of 14 states. Only Virginia's school budget looks like the rest of the country, with local governments providing over one-half of education funds (Appendix Tables 73, 74, 75).

Southern state per-pupil expenditures range from $1,090 (Mississippi) to $1,731 (Florida). Every single southern state expends less than the non-South amount of $2,010 per year per student.

Important differences within states are also apparent with respect to the range of district per-pupil expenditures (Appendix Table 76, Chart 22).

Chart 20
The Number of School Drop-outs Compared with Number of High School Graduates, 1976

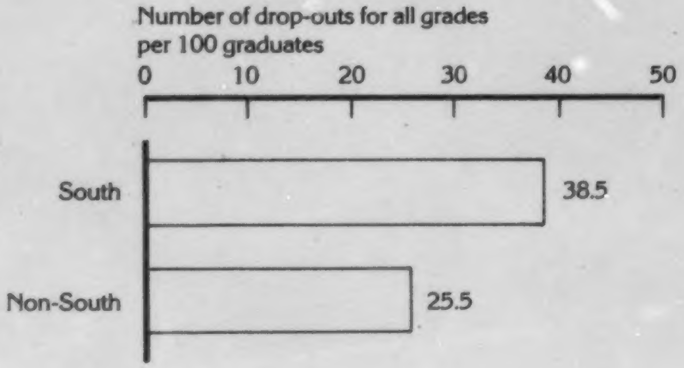


Chart 21
Revenue per Pupil by Source, 1976-1977

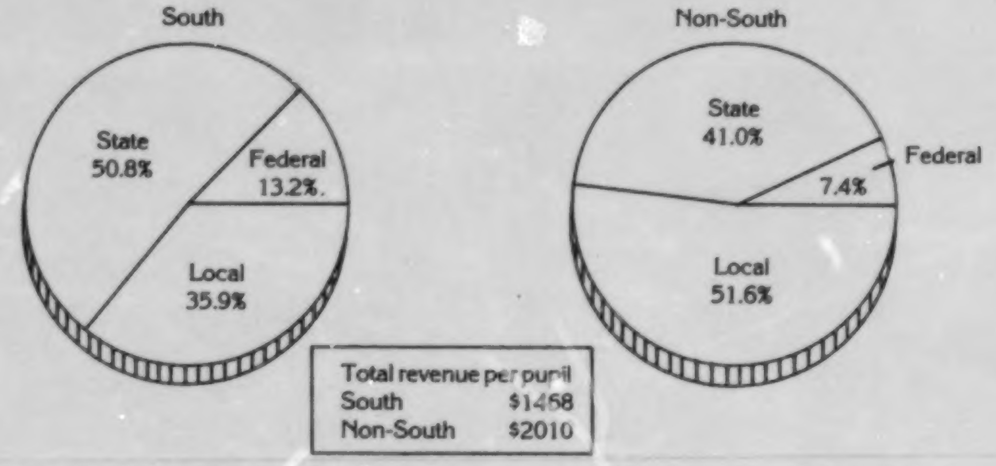
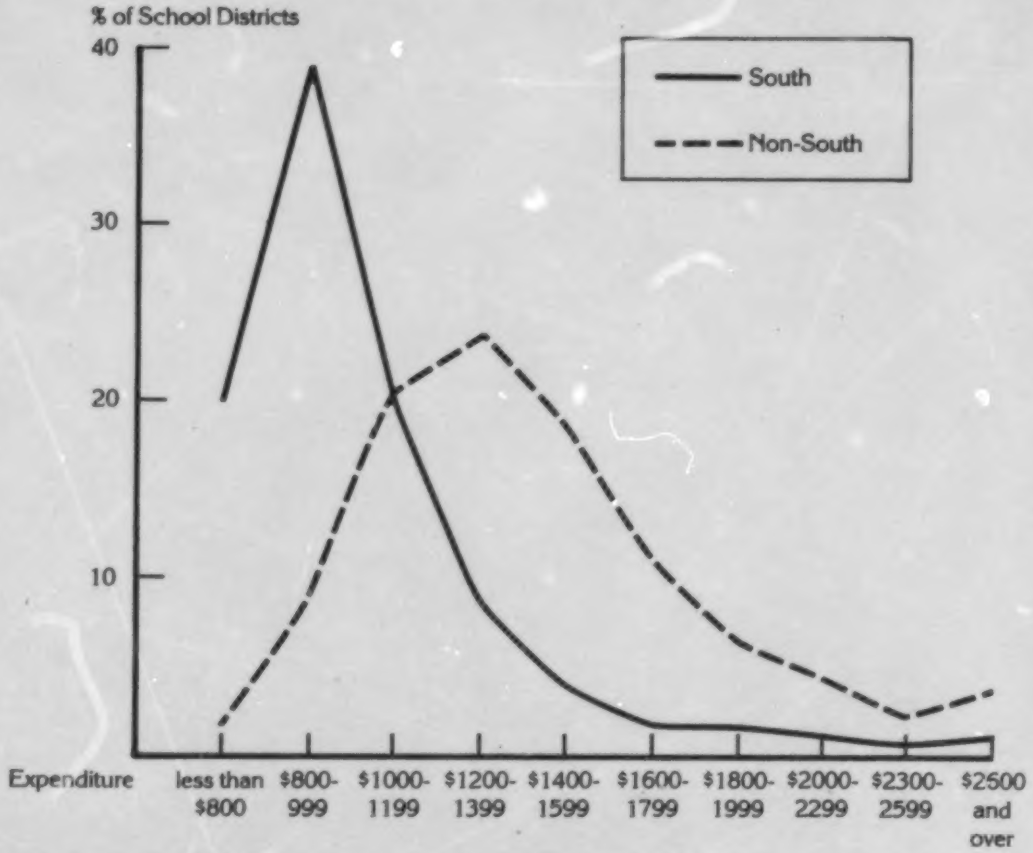


Chart 22
Percentage Distribution of School Districts, by Current Expenditure, South vs. Non-South, Year Ending 1977



APPENDIX

TABLE 1 RESIDENT POPULATION: NUMBER AND PERCENT UNDER 5 YEARS BY STATE, 1970 and 1978

	1970: Children 0-4		1978: Children 0-4	
	Number (000's)	Percent of Total Pop.	Number (000's)	Percent of Total pop.
United States$_1$	17,163	8.4	15,361	7.0
United States$_2$ & P.R.	17,481	8.5	15,736	7.1
Non-South$_2$	12,224	8.4	10,436	6.8
South$_1$	4,939	8.6	4,925	7.6
South$_2$	5,257	8.7	5,300	7.7
Alabama	301	8.7	283	7.6
Arkansas	158	8.2	169	7.7
Florida	501	7.4	549	6.4
Georgia	422	9.2	397	7.8
Kentucky	271	8.4	267	7.6
Louisiana	349	9.6	332	8.4
Mississippi	210	9.5	213	8.9
North Carolina	437	8.6	401	7.2
Oklahoma	197	7.7	215	7.5
South Carolina	236	9.1	233	8.0
Tennessee	325	8.3	312	7.2
Texas	1,001	8.9	1,071	8.2
Virginia	392	8.4	344	6.7
West Virginia	138	7.9	139	7.5
Puerto Rico	318	11.7	375	11.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, #794, "Estimates of the Population of States, by Age; July 1, 1977 and 1978", March 1978. Puerto Rico data was submitted by Carmen M. Romero de Lara, Office of the Governor, Puerto Rico.

TABLE 2 POPULATION UNDER 18, U.S., SOUTH AND NON-SOUTH NUMBER AND PERCENT CHANGE, 1970-1978

(000's)

	1970 <18	1978 <18	70-78 # change	70-78 % change
U.S.	69,689	63,376	-6,313	-9.058
U.S. & P.R.	70,863	64,742	-6,121	-8.63
South$_1$	20,047	19,440	-607	- 3.027
South$_2$	21,221	20,806	-415	-1.955
Non South$_2$	49,642	43,936	-5,706	-11.494
Alabama	1,234	1,140	-94	-7.617
Arkansas	655	653	-2	-0.305
Florida	2,110	2,211	+101	+4.786
Georgia	1,645	1,578	-67	-4.072
Kentucky	1,115	1,051	-64	-5.739
Louisiana	1,390	1,301	-89	-6.402
Mississippi	845	809	-36	-4.260
North Carolina	1,760	1,639	-121	-6.875
Oklahoma	837	823	-14	-1.672
South Carolina	956	918	-38	-3.974
Tennessee	1,327	1,268	-59	-4.446
Texas	4,002	4,042	+40	+9.995
Virginia	1,590	1,468	-122	-7.672
West Virginia	580	539	-41	-7.068
Puerto Rico	1,175	1,366	+191	+16.255

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, #794, "Estimates of the Population of States, by Age; July 1, 1977 and 1978", March 1978 and Series P-25 #734, November 1978. Puerto Rico data was submitted by Carmen M. Romero de Lara, Office of the Governor, Puerto Rico.

TABLE 3

CHILD POPULATION U.S., SOUTH, NON-SOUTH AS PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION 1978

	% of Total Population <5 years	% of Total Population 5-17 years	% Total Population <18 years
U.S.	7.0	22.0	29
U.S. & Puerto Rico	7.1	22.1	29.2
South$_1$	7.6	22.5	30.1
South$_2$	7.7	22.6	30.3
Non South $_2$	6.8	21.9	28.7
Alabama	7.6	22.9	30.5
Arkansas	7.7	22.1	29.8
Florida	6.4	19.3	25.7
Georgia	7.8	23.2	31.0
Kentucky	7.6	22.4	30.0
Louisiana	8.4	24.4	32.8
Mississippi	8.9	24.8	33.7
North Carolina	7.2	22.2	29.4
Oklahoma	7.5	21.1	28.6
South Carolina	8.0	23.5	31.5
Tennessee	7.2	21.9	29.1
Texas	8.2	22.8	31.0
Virginia	6.7	21.8	28.5
West Virginia	7.5	21.5	29.0
Puerto Rico	11.3	29.8	41.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, #794, "Estimates of the Population of States, by Age; July 1, 1977 and 1978", March 1978. Puerto Rico data was submitted by Carmen M. Romero de Lara, Office of the Governor, Puerto Rico.

TABLE 4

CHILD POPULATION AS PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION U.S., SOUTH 1970

	% of Total Population <5 years	% of Total Population 5-17 years	% of Total Population < 18 years
U.S.	8.4	25.8	34.2
U.S. and Puerto Rico	8.45	25.9	34.4
South_1	8.6	26.2	34.8
South_2	8.7	26.4	35.1
Alabama	8.7	27.1	
Arkansas	8.2	25.9	
Florida	7.4	23.7	
Georgia	9.2	26.7	
Kentucky	8.4	26.2	
Louisiana	9.6	28.6	
Mississippi	9.5	28.6	
North Carolina	8.6	26.0	
Oklahoma	7.7	25.0	
South Carolina	9.1	27.8	
Tennessee	8.3	25.5	
Texas	8.9	26.8	
Virginia	8.4	25.8	
West Virginia	7.9	25.4	
Puerto Rico	11.7	31.6	

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25 #734, November 1978.

TABLE 5 MEDIAN AGE OF ALL PERSONS, BY STATE, 1970

Alabama	27.0
Arkansas	29.1
Florida	32.3
Georgia	25.9
Kentucky	27.5
Louisiana	24.8
Mississippi	25.1
North Carolina	26.5
Oklahoma	29.4
South Carolina	24.8
Tennessee	28.1
Texas	26.4
Virginia	26.8
West Virginia	30.0
U.S.	28.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. 1, Characteristics of the Population

TABLE 6

LIVE BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES BY U.S. AND STATE, 1978 and 1979

	1978		1979	
Area	Number of Live Births	Rate	Number of Live Births	Rate
United States	3,333,279	15.3	3,473,000	15.8
South	1,057,316	16.1	1,114,389	16.8
Non-South	2,275,963	14.9	2,358,611	15.3
Alabama	59,185	15.9	60,628	16.1
Arkansas	33,822	15.6	35,008	16.1
Florida	112,933	13.0	120,839	13.6
Georgia	86,000	16.9	89,446	17.5
Kentucky	58,295	16.7	60,182	17.1
Louisiana	75,029	18.9	79,413	19.8
Mississippi	44,150	18.3	45,913	18.9
North Carolina	82,801	14.9	84,388	15.1
Oklahoma	44,266	15.6	47,214	16.3
South Carolina	47,654	16.4	49,956	17.0
Tennessee	70,248	16.2	72,261	16.5
Texas	242,548	18.6	265,066	19.8
Virginia	70,653	13.6	73,812	14.2
West Virginia	29,732	16.0	30,263	16.1
Puerto Rico	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Monthly Vital Statistics Report - Annual Summary. November 13, 1980,p.16.

TABLE 7

NET MIGRATION OF 5-17 YEAR OLD POPULATION*
April 1, 1970 to July 1, 1975 FOR SOUTHERN STATES

	Net Change from migration	% Change
South[1]	657,700**	4.3
Alabama	13,200	1.4
Arkansas	37,200	7.5
Florida	273,700	17.0
Georgia	29,400	2.4
Kentucky	24,300	2.9
Louisiana	-500	-0.1
Mississippi	11,300	1.8
North Carolina	41,600	3.1
Oklahoma	24,000	3.8
South Carolina	29,400	4.1
Tennessee	36,600	3.6
Texas	110,106	3.7
Virginia	39,900	3.3
West Virginia	9,500	2.2

* Excludes movement of armed forces members.

** 1970 5-17 population is 15,108,000 in the South

Source: Condition of Education 1978. National Center for Education Statistics. USDHEW

TABLE 8

POPULATION GROWTH AND MIGRATION U.S. AND 14-STATE SOUTH
1960 to 1970

NAME	Population 1960 (000's)	Population 1970 (000's)	Change 1960-1970 (000's)	% Change 1960-1970	Annual % 1960-1970	Migration 1960-1970	Migration as % of Change
United States	179,323	203,302	23,979	13.3720	1.26295	3,070	12.80
Alabama	3,267	3,444	177	5.4178	0.52901	-233	-131.64
Arkansas	1,786	1,923	137	7.6708	0.74182	-71	-51.82
Florida	4,952	6,791	1,839	37.1365	3.20846	1,326	72.10
Georgia	3,943	4,588	645	16.3581	1.52656	51	7.91
Kentucky	3,038	3,221	183	6.0237	0.58664	-153	-83.61
Louisiana	3,257	3,645	388	11.9128	1.13186	-130	-33.51
Mississippi	2,178	2,217	39	1.7906	0.17764	-267	-684.62
North Carolina	4,556	5,084	528	11.5891	1.10257	-94	-17.80
Oklahoma	2,328	2,559	231	9.9227	0.95056	13	5.63
South Carolina	2,383	2,591	208	8.7285	0.84035	-149	-71.63
Tennessee	3,567	3,926	359	10.0645	0.96357	-45	-12.53
Virginia	3,967	4,651	684	17.2422	1.60344	141	20.61
West Virginia	1,860	1,744	-116	-6.2366	-0.64188	265	228.45
Texas	9,580	11,199	1,619	16.8998	1.57372	146	9.02
South (SGPB)	50,662	57,583	6,921	13.6611	1.28875	270	3.90

Source: Southern Growth Policies Board.

TABLE 9 POPULATION GROWTH & MIGRATION U.S. & 14 STATE SOUTH 1970-1979

NAME	Population 1970	Population 1979	Change 1970-1979	% Change 1970-1979	Annual % 1970-1979	Migration 1970-1979	Migration as Percent of Change
United States	203,302	220,099	16,797	8.2621	0.88596	4,030	23.9924
Alabama	3,444	3,769	325	9.4367	1.00699	75	23.0769
Arkansas	1,923	2,180	257	13.3645	1.40352	136	52.9183
Georgia	4,588	5,117	529	11.5301	1.21987	128	24.1966
Kentucky	3,221	3,527	306	9.5002	1.01350	91	29.7386
Louisiana	3,645	4.018	373	10.2332	1.08841	34	9.1153
Mississippi	2,217	2,429	212	9.5625	1.01988	7	3.3019
North Carolina	5,084	5,606	522	10.2675	1.09191	151	28.9272
Oklahoma	2,559	2,892	333	13.0129	1.38852	177	53.1532
South Carolina	2,591	2,932	341	13.1609	1.38327	103	30.2053
Tennessee	3,926	4,380	454	11.5638	1.22328	202	44.4934
Virginia	4,651	5,197	546	11.7394	1.24096	230	42.1245
West Virginia	1,744	1,878	134	7.6835	0.82540	47	35.0746
Florida	6,791	8,860	2,069	30.4668	2.99908	1,848	89.3185
Texas	11,199	13,380	2,181	19.4750	1.99875	1,045	47.9138
South (SGPB)	57,583	66,165	8,582	14.9037	1.55558	4,274	49.8019

Source: Southern Growth Policies Board

TABLE 10

POPULATION BY RACE & SPANISH ORIGIN
U.S., & SOUTHERN STATES 1975
(000's)

	Total	White	Black	Other	Hispanic*
U.S.	211,517 (100%)	183,637 (86.8%)	24,297 (11.4%)	3,583 (1.7%)	11,195 (5.3%)
South[1]	62,616 (100%)	50,690 (81%)	11,372 (18.1%)	554 (0.9%)	3,478 (5.5%)
Non South[1]	148,901	132,947 (89.29%)	12,925 (8.7%)	3,029 (2%)	7,717 (5.2%)
Alabama	3,589	2,617	959	13	6
Arkansas	2,125	1,747	366	12	10
Florida	8,497	7,122	1,319	56	668
Georgia	4,910	3,539	1,336	35	23
Kentucky	3,374	3,062	296	16	8
Louisiana	3,745	2,660	1,070	15	84
Mississippi	2,329	1,489	829	11	6
North Carolina	5,382	4,045	1,206	131	1
Oklahoma	2,681	2,408	179	94	38
South Carolina	2,785	1,887	881	17	5
Tennessee	4,185	3,490	687	8	11
Texas	12,307	10,799	1,428	80	2,557
Virginia	4,914	4,072	779	63	56
West Virginia	1,793	1,753	37	3	5
Puerto Rico					

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* Spanish origin may be listed as any race.

Source: U.S. Census P-20 #334 "Demographic, Social & Economic Profile of States. Spring 1976"

TABLE 11

POPULATION 18 YEARS AND OVER BY RACE & SPANISH ORIGIN U.S. AND SOUTH, 1975

(000's)

	Total	White	Black	Other	Spanish*
U.S.	146,348 100%	129,218 88%	14,812 10%	2,318 2%	6,290 4%
South$_1$	43,099 100%	35,881 83%	6,849 16%	369 .86%	1,988 5%
South$_2$					
Non South$_1$	103,249 100%	93,337 90%	7,963 8%	1,949 2%	4,302 4%
Alabama	2,442	1,844	589	9	3
Arkansas	1,472	1,242	218	12	4
Florida	6,171	5,364	777	30	449
Georgia	3,319	2,475	820	24	15
Kentucky	2,306	2,107	186	13	7
Louisiana	2,458	1,835	615	8	55
Mississippi	1,527	1,048	471	9	3
North Carolina	3,747	2,932	735	80	1
Oklahoma	1,875	1,703	115	57	18
South Carolina	1,870	1,349	507	14	3
Tennessee	2,921	2,488	427	6	5
Texas	8,292	7,360	869	63	1,390
Virginia	3,428	2,891	495	42	32
West Virginia	1,271	1,243	26	2	3

Source: U.S. Census P-20 #334 "Demographic Social & Economic Profile of States Spring 1976".

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* Spanish may be any race.

TABLE 12

POPULATION UNDER 5 YEARS U.S. & SOUTH BY RACE & SPANISH ORIGIN 1975

	Total	White	Black	Other	Hispanic*
U.S.	15,446 100%	12,712 82%	2,368 15%	366 2%	1,383 9%
South$_1$	4,713 100%	3,544 75%	1,101 23%	68 1%	411 8%
Non South$_1$	10,733 100%	9,168 85%	1,267 12%	300 3%	972 9%
Alabama	277	177	99	1	-
Arkansas	152	114	38	-	1
Florida	545	394	148	3	43
Georgia	388	259	128	1	3
Kentucky	261	237	21	3	1
Louisiana	308	198	107	3	6
Mississippi	197	107	87	3	2
North Carolina	366	236	112	18	-
Oklahoma	199	168	19	12	6
South Carolina	214	124	89	1	2
Tennessee	297	233	62	2	2
Texas	1,066	923	134	9	340
Virginia	329	260	57	12	5
West Virginia	114	114	-	-	-

* Hispanic can be any race

Source: U.S. Census P-20 #334 "Demographic Social & Economic Profile of States Spring 1976".

TABLE 13

POPULATION UNDER 18 YEARS BY RACE & SPANISH ORIGIN
U.S. AND SOUTHERN STATES 1975
(000's)

	Total	% White	White	Black	Other	% Non white	Hispanic*	% Hispanic
U.S.	65,169	83.50	54,419	9,485	1,265	16.5	4,905	7.52
South[1]	19,511	75.87	14,804	4,528	186	24.13	1,489	7.63
Non South[1]	45,658	86.76	39,615	4,957	1,079	13.24	3,416	7.48
Alabama	1,147	67.39	773	370	4	32.61	3	0.2
Arkansas	653	77.33	505	148	--	22.67	6	0.9
Florida	2,326	75.58	1,758	542	26	24.42	219	9.41
Georgia	1,591	66.87	1,064	516	11	33.13	8	0.5
Kentucky	1,068	89.41	955	110	3	10.59	1	0.09
Louisiana	1,287	64.10	825	455	7	35.90	29	2.25
Mississippi	802	54.98	441	358	2	45.02	2	0.24
North Carolina	1,635	68.07	1,113	471	51	31.93	-	--
Oklahoma	806	86.84	700	64	37	13.16	20	2.48
South Carolina	915	58.79	538	374	3	41.21	2	0.21
Tennessee	1,264	79.27	1,002	260	2	20.73	6	0.47
Texas	4,015	85.65	3,439	559	17	14.35	1,167	29.06
Virginia	1,486	79.47	1,181	284	21	20.53	24	1.61
West Virginia	522	97.70	510	11	1	2.3	2	0.3

* Hispanic can be any race

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 334, "Demographic, Social, and Economic Profile of States: Spring 1976," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1979, Table 26.

TABLE 14 OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 BY LIVING ARRANGEMENT
U.S. AND SOUTH, 1975
(000's)

	Total Own Children	2 Parents	Mother Only	Father Only
U.S.	61,369 100%	51,464 84%	9,072 15%	833 1%
South[1]	17,785 100%	14,883 84%	2,627 15%	286 2%
Non-South[1]	43,584 100%	36,581 84%	6,445 15%	547 1%
Alabama	1,041	863	161	17
Arkansas	604	521	74	9
Florida	2,141	1,717	376	48
Georgia	1,393	1,143	230	20
Kentucky	1,001	868	122	11
Louisiana	1,153	963	180	10
Mississippi	704	569	131	4
North Carolina	1,482	1,224	229	29
Oklahoma	756	654	96	6
South Carolina	782	657	111	14
Tennessee	1,155	950	194	11
Texas	3,702	3,115	518	69
Virginia	1,376	1,203	144	29
West Virginia	488	425	54	9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 334, "Demographic, Social, and Economic Profile of States: Spring 1976," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

TABLE 15

RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS
BY LIVING ARRANGEMENT 1975
(000's)

	Total related children	Living with one or two parents	Living with relative not parent	% not with Parents but other relatives
U.S.	64,610	61,369	3,241	5
South[1]	19,295	17,785	1,510	7.8
Non South[1]	45,315	43,584	1,731	3.8
Alabama	1,135	1,041	94	8.3
Arkansas	649	604	45	6.9
Florida	2,314	2,141	173	7.5
Georgia	1,582	1,393	189	11.9
Kentucky	1,055	1,001	54	5.4
Louisiana	1,268	1,153	110	8.7
Mississippi	793	704	89	12.6
North Carolina	1,609	1,482	127	7.9
Oklahoma	796	756	40	5.0
South Carolina	906	782	124	13.7
Tennessee	1,251	1,155	96	7.7
Texas	3,953	3,702	251	6.3
Virginia	1,467	1,376	91	6.2
West Virginia	516	488	28	5.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 334, "Demographic, Social, and Economic Profile of States: Spring 1976, Table 3 pg. 23, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1979.

TABLE 16

RELATED CHILDREN BELOW POVERTY, 1975
(000's)

	0-17 Years Total Below Poverty	Poverty Rate 0-17 yrs	<5 yrs. Below Poverty	Poverty Rate <5 yrs.	5-17 Below Poverty	Poverty Rate 5-17 yrs.
U.S.	9,897	15.3%	2,735	*17.8%	*7,132	14.5%
South[1]	4,005	20.8	1,048	22.8	2,958	20.3
Non-South[1]	5,892	13.0	1,687	15.7	4,174	12.0
Alabama	* 209	*18.4	73	26.5	* 136	*15.9
Arkansas	* 147	*22.7	41	26.9	* 106	*21.4
Florida	* 493	21.3	110	20.2	* 383	21.6
Georgia	354	22.4	100	21.3	255	*31.9
Kentucky	* 225	21.4	55	21.1	* 170	21.4
Louisiana	* 304	*23.9	84	27.2	* 220	*22.9
Mississippi	* 260	*32.8	66	33.4	* 194	32.6
N. Carolina	* 294	*18.3	73	20.0	* 221	*17.8
Oklahoma	* 127	*16.0	40	20.2	* 87	*14.6
S. Carolina	* 217	*23.9	51	24.0	* 166	*23.9
Tennessee	* 256	*20.5	60	20.4	* 196	*20.5
Texas	813	20.6	221	20.8	592	20.5
Virginia	* 202	*13.8	*46	14.0	* 156	*13.7
W. Virginia	* 104	*20.2	28	24.5	* 76	*18.9

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* Significant change at 95% confidence level from 1970 Census data.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 334, "Demographic, Social, and Economic Profile of States: Spring 1976, "U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1979.

TABLE 17

FAMILY INCOME LEVELS OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 5, AND AGED 5-17, BY STATE, 1975 (000's)

	Total Number of Children		Number in Poverty		Poverty Rate	
	Under 5	5-17	Under 5	5-17	Under 5	5-17
SOUTH[1]	4,707	14,588	1,049	2,949	22.3	20.2
NON SOUTH[1]	10,692	34,623	1,686	4,183	15.7	12.0
UNITED STATES	15,399	49,211	2,735	7,132	17.8	14.5
ALABAMA	276	859	73	136	26.5	15.9
ARKANSAS	153	496	41	106	26.9	21.4
FLORIDA	546	1,768	110	383	20.2	21.6
GEORGIA	388	1,194	100	246	25.7	20.6
KENTUCKY	261	794	55	170	21.1	21.4
LOUISIANA	307	961	84	220	27.2	22.9
MISSISSIPPI	197	596	66	194	33.4	32.6
N. CAROLINA	365	1,244	73	221	20.0	17.8
OKLAHOMA	199	597	40	87	20.2	14.6
S. CAROLINA	213	693	51	166	24.0	23.9
TENNESSEE	296	955	60	196	20.4	20.5
TEXAS	1,063	2,890	221	592	20.8	20.5
VIRGINIA	328	1,139	46	156	14.0	13.7
W. VIRGINIA	115	402	28	76	24.5	18.9

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 334, "Demographic, Social and Economic Profile of States: Spring 1976, "U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1979, Table 26.

TABLE 18

FAMILY INCOME LEVELS OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 5, AND AGED 5-17, BY STATE, 1969 (000's)

	Total Number of Children		Number in Poverty		Poverty Rate	
	Under 5	5-17	Under 5	5-17	Under 5	5-17
SOUTH[1]	4,882	14,913	1,187	3,645	24.3	24.4
NON SOUTH[1]	12,001	36,956	1,509	4,055	12.4	10.8
UNITED STATES	16,983	51,869	2,696	7,700	15.9	14.8
ALABAMA	298	923	86	272	28.9	29.5
ARKANSAS	156	492	48	155	30.6	31.6
FLORIDA	495	1,585	100	300	20.2	18.9
GEORGIA	417	1,207	97	294	23.3	24.4
KENTUCKY	269	831	65	208	24.2	25.1
LOUISIANA	344	1,027	103	309	29.9	30.1
MISSISSIPPI	207	630	84	262	40.6	41.5
N. CAROLINA	431	1,305	97	313	22.5	24.0
OKLAHOMA	196	629	40	123	20.4	19.5
S. CAROLINA	232	712	64	207	27.6	29.1
TENNESSEE	321	990	78	245	24.2	24.8
TEXAS	992	2,965	224	637	22.6	21.5
VIRGINIA	387	1,179	68	214	17.6	18.2
W. VIRGINIA	137	438	33	106	24.1	24.3

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 334, "Demographic, Social and Economic Profile of States: Spring 1976, "U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1979, Table 26.

TABLE 19 FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN BELOW POVERTY:
NUMBER & PERCENT (000's) 1975

	All Families	Families with Children	Families with children under poverty		Percent Below Poverty
South*	18,252	10,215	100%	1,553	15.2%
White	15,232	8,128	55	856	10.5
Black	2,884	1,998	43	672	33.6
Other	136	89	2	25	28.0
Spanish**	782	547	9	137	25.1
U.S.	56,080	31,111	100%	3,824	12.3
White	49,644	26,637	65	2,469	9.3
Black	5,660	3,966	33	1,257	31.7
Other	1,340	508	3	98	19.3
Spanish**	2,523	1,877	12	473	25.2

Source: US Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60 #112. June 1978, "Money Income & Poverty Status in 1975 of Families & Persons in U.S. and South region by Division and State".

* Census South

** Spanish

TABLE 20

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18: POVERTY LEVEL, MEDIAN, AND MEAN INCOMES BY STATE, 1975

	Total Number Families with Children under 18 (000's)	Median Income	Mean Income	Average Number Children Per Family	Average Number Children in Families Below Poverty Level	Number Families Below Poverty	Number Below 75% Poverty Level
SOUTH$_1$	9,421	N/A	14,519	2.05	2.78	1,461(15.5%)	964(10.2%)
SOUTH$_2$	9,779	N/A	14,369	2.12	2.89	1,540(15.7%)	984(10.1%)
UNITED STATES	31,111	14,469	16,184	2.09	2.66	3,824(12.3%)	2,316(7.4%)
ALABAMA	558	12,373	13,956	2.03	2.63	81	53
ARKANSAS	316	11,305	13,152	2.07	2.79	55	34
FLORIDA	1,166	12,745	14,583	1.98	2.73	187	136
GEORGIA	774	13,145	14,818	2.05	2.73	133	85
KENTUCKY	510	11,648	13,583	2.09	2.50	94	61
LOUISIANA	571	13,327	14,931	2.23	3.13	100	66
MISSISSIPPI	359	10,467	12,468	2.21	3.08	85	58
NORTH CAROLINA	861	12,796	14,149	1.88	2.45	122	75
OKLAHOMA	391	12,852	15,018	2.03	2.56	33	16
SOUTH CAROLINA	431	12,493	13,849	2.10	3.12	70	44
TENNESSEE	646	11,975	13,524	1.94	2.56	101	72
TEXAS	1,842	12,849	14,894	2.16	2.95	283	190
VIRGINIA	740	15,169	17,184	1.99	2.64	79	48
WEST VIRGINIA	256	12,299	13,785	2.02	2.82	38	26
PUERTO RICO	358	8,678	10,421	3.97	5.00	79	20

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 112, "Money Income and Poverty Status in 1975 of Families and Persons in the United States and the South Region, by Divisions and States", 1976 Survey of Income and Education, 1979, "A" and "C" series tables.
Puerto Rico data was submitted by Carmen M. Romero de Lara, Office of the Governor, Puerto Rico.

TABLE 21

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL FAMILIES: POVERTY LEVEL, MEDIAN AND MEAN INCOMES BY RACE AND STATE, 1975

	White Below Poverty Level		White Median Income	White Mean Income	Black Below Poverty Level		Black Median Income	Black Mean Income
	Number (000's)	Percent			Number (000's)	Percent		
SOUTH	1,317	9.3			759	29.7		
UNITED STATES	3,464	7.0	14,664	16,728	1,462	25.8	9,045	11,010
NON-SOUTH	2,147	6.1			703	22.6		
ALABAMA	61	8.0	13,061	14,848	65	30.3	7,639	9,037
ARKANSAS	55	11.0	10,753	12,851	27	33.4	7,010	8,516
FLORIDA	161	7.8	12,753	15,079	95	32.9	7,575	9,409
GEORGIA	98	10.0	14,111	15,688	88	29.8	7,781	9,410
KENTUCKY	122	14.[illegible]	11,310	13,131	13	20.9	8,530	10,632
LOUISIANA	56	7.8	14,825	16,439	84	37.3	6,823	8,701
MISSISSIPPI	46	10.8	1,259	14,334	75	44.8	5,685	7,108
NORTH CAROLINA	94	7.9	12,827	14,918	79	27.5	7,354	9,390
OKLAHOMA	66	9.8	12,602	15,095	10	22.3	7,636	10,184
SOUTH CAROLINA	38	7.0	13,492	15,197	56	30.5	8,284	9,037
TENNESSEE	101	10.1	12,072	13,891	45	28.9	7,941	9,296
TEXAS	304	10.5	13,299	15,606	75	21.2	8,791	9,931
VIRGINIA	60	5.3	15,603	17,888	46	25.0	9,003	10,380
WEST VIRGINIA	55	11.4	12,102	13,716	1	--	--	--

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 112, "Money Income and Poverty Status in 1975 of Families and Persons in the United States and the South Region, by Divisions and States (Spring 1976 Survey of Income and Education)," Washington, D.C., 1978 "A" and "C" series tables.

TABLE 22

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1975
WOMEN BOTH MARRIED HUSBAND PRESENT AND ALL OTHER WOMEN 1975 BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN
NUMBER AND PERCENT PARTICIPATION IN CLF

	Total	No Children		Under 18 years		Under 6 years	
U.S.	40,627	25,076		15,552		5,809	
South[1]	11,984	6,967	45.4%	5,018	55.0%	1,982	48.5%
Non South[1]	28,643	18,109	49.5	10,534	49.7	3,827	40.4
Alabama	643	341	39.0%	301	55.9%	110	46.8%
Arkansas	403	234	42.3	169	55.5	64	48.1
Florida	1,615	953	39.9	662	59.7	244	52.2
Georgia	996	568	49.1	428	57.4	184	54.8
Kentucky	563	336	41.4	226	45.2	96	43.6
Louisiana	647	380	44.0	267	47.9	111	42.9
Mississippi	419	216	40.2	204	58.1	85	54.8
North Carolina	1,175	640	49.4	535	65.3	195	58.7
Oklahoma	527	309	46.0	217	56.0	87	48.1
South Carolina	562	318	48.0	244	58.6	104	56.5
Tennessee	822	476	46.6	346	54.8	125	45.6
Texas	2,330	1,399	48.8	930	51.5	405	45.0
Virginia	1,010	617	51.0	393	55.4	141	46.8
West Virginia	272	180	38.5	93	37.0	31	28.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Current Employment Status of Women 16 Years Old and Over by Marital Status and Present and Age of Own Children, Spring 1976", unpublished material from Survey of Income and Education, 1976, February 1978.

TABLE 23

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
WOMEN: MARRIED HUSBAND PRESENT
1975 BY PRESENCE & AGE OF CHILDREN
NUMBER AND PERCENT PARTICIPATION IN LABOR FORCE

	Total	No Children		Children under 18		Children under 6	
U.S.	22,565	10,502		12,063		4,559	
South[1]	6,920	3,098	44.4%	3,820	51.1%	1,517	44.8%
Non South	15,645	7,404	46.1	8,243	47.1	3,042	38.3
Alabama	391	158	41.0%	232	53.0%	88	45.5%
Arkansas	249	114	43.5	135	53.0	52	45.6
Florida	876	400	53.9	476	54.1	170	46.0
Georgia	560	257	53.0	303	51.4	127	47.7
Kentucky	329	146	39.8	183	43.5	83	42.3
Louisiana	343	149	42.6	194	43.7	79	40.7
Mississippi	250	96	43.6	154	55.0	61	50.4
North Carolina	702	280	47.7	422	62.9	159	57.8
Oklahoma	327	154	45.2	172	53.0	69	45.0
South Carolina	331	138	48.8	193	56.8	81	54.7
Tennessee	483	226	47.3	257	50.0	98	41.9
Texas	1,324	619	46.8	705	47.3	312	41.0
Virginia	596	277	51.0	319	52.6	114	44.2
West Virginia	159	84	37.8	75	34.6	24	26.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Current Employment Status of Women 16 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status and Presence and Age of Own Children, Spring 1976," unpublished material from Survey of Income and Education, 1976, February 1978.

TABLE 24

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE: ALL OTHER WOMEN 1975 BY PRESENCE & AGE OF CHILDREN & LABOR FORCE PARTICIPANT

	Total	No Children	Percent	Children < 18	Percent	Children < 6	Percent
U.S.	18,062	14,574		3,489		1,250	
South	5,064	3,869	46.2	1,295	78.2	465	66.5
Non South	12,998	10,705	52.2	2,194	59.2	785	50.8
Alabama	252	183	39.0%	69	69.0%	22	52.4
Arkansas	154	120	41.4	34	69.4	12	63.2
Florida	739	553	44.1	186	80.9	74	76.3
Georgia	436	311	46.1	125	79.6	57	81.4
Kentucky	234	190	42.8	43	55.1	13	54.2
Louisiana	304	231	45.0	73	64.6	32	58.2
Mississippi	169	120	37.9	50	70.4	24	70.6
North Carolina	473	360	50.8	113	76.4	36	63.2
Oklahoma	200	155	46.8	45	71.4	18	64.3
South Carolina	231	180	47.4	51	67.1	23	63.9
Tennessee	339	250	46.0	89	76.7	27	67.5
Texas	1,006	780	50.5	225	71.2	93	67.4
Virginia	414	340	51.1	74	71.8	27	62.8
West Virginia	113	96	39.2	18	53.0	7	43.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Current Employment Status of Women 16 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status and Presence and Age of Own Children, Spring 1976", unpublished material from Survey of Income and Education, 1976, February 1978.

TABLE 25

INFANT MORTALITY BY U.S. AND STATE, 1975, 1978 and 1979

	1975		1978		1979	
Area	Number of Infant deaths	Rate	Number of Infant deaths	Rate	Number of Infant deaths	Rate
United States	50,525	16.1	45,945	13.8	45,000	13.0
South	17,560	17.8	16,070	15.2	15,586	14.0
Non-South	32,965	15.3	29,875	13.1	29,414	12.5
Alabama	1,131	19.4	946	16.0	872	14.4
Arkansas	625	18.1	509	15.0	442	12.6
Florida	1,869	17.6	1,617	14.3	1,811	15.0
Georgia	1,465	18.3	1,313	15.3	1,264	14.1
Kentucky	854	15.6	682	11.7	710	11.8
Louisiana	1,238	18.2	1,331	17.7	1,777	14.8
Mississippi	977	22.3	791	17.9	819	17.8
North Carolina	1,485	18.3	1,376	16.6	1,292	15.3
Oklahoma	690	16.1	636	14.4	527	11.2
South Carolina	907	19.1	888	18.6	859	17.2
Tennessee	1,008	16.1	1,129	16.1	1,094	15.1
Texas	3,572	16.5	3,421	14.1	3,257	12.3
Virginia	1,223	17.4	965	13.7	1,049	14.2
West Virginia	516	18.3	466	15.7	413	13.6
Puerto Rico	1,455	20.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Monthly Vital Statistics Report - Annual Summary, November 13, 1980, p.17.

8 TABLE 26

NATALITY AND INFANT MORTALITY BY RACE AND STATE, 1975

	Live Births			Infant Deaths Under 1 year			Infant Deaths Under 1 year per 1000 Live Birth		
	All Races	Birth White	Non-White	All Races	White	Non-White	All Races	White	Non-White
ALABAMA	58,086	37,862	20,224	1,131	552	579	19.4	14.5	28.6
ARKANSAS	34,457	25,454	9,003	625	398	227	18.1	15.6	25.2
FLORIDA	105,732	77,761	27,971	1,869	1,081	788	17.6	13.9	28.1
GEORGIA	79,990	51,562	28,428	1,465	751	714	18.3	14.6	25.1
KENTUCKY	54,680	49,766	4,914	854	759	95	15.6	15.2	19.3
LOUISIANA	67,933	40,876	27,057	1,238	586	652	18.2	14.3	24.1
MISSISSIPPI	43,807	22,721	21,086	977	358	619	22.3	15.7	29.4
NORTH CAROLINA	80,926	55,057	25,869	1,485	803	682	18.3	14.5	26.3
OKLAHOMA	42,694	34,682	8,012	690	537	153	16.1	15.4	19.1
SOUTH CAROLINA	46,697	28,046	18,651	907	435	472	19.1	15.5	25.3
TENNESSEE	62,347	48,537	13,810	1,008	674	334	16.1	13.8	24.1
TEXAS	215,665	181,705	33,960	3,572	2,725	847	16.5	14.9	25.0
VIRGINIA	70,124	52,974	17,150	1,223	792	431	17.4	14.9	25.1
WEST VIRGINIA	28,086	26,886	1,200	516	482	34	18.3	18.0	28.3
PUERTO RICO	69,691	N/A	N/A	1,455	N/A	N/A	20.8	N/A	N/A
SOUTH[1]	991,224	733,889	257,335	17,560	10,933	6,627	17.8	14.8	25.8
SOUTH[2]									
UNITED STATES	3,144,198	2,251,996	592,202	50,525	36,173	14,352	16.1	14.2	24.2
NON-SOUTH	2,152,974	1,818,107	354,876	32,965	25,240	7,725	15.3	13.8	23.1

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, Mortality, and Natality, 1975; and data for Puerto Rico was submitted by Carmen M. Romero de Lara, Office of the Governor, Puerto Rico.

TABLE 27

INFANT MORTALITY RATES BY RACE
UNITED STATES, AGGREGATES, AND STATES, 1970 thru 1979

	1970*			1975**			1978****	1979****	1970-1979
Area	All Races	White	Non-White	All Races	White	Non-White	All Races	All Races	All Races % Changes
United States	20.0	17.8	30.9	16.1	14.2	24.2	13.8	13.0	-35.0
South	22.4	18.8	33.3	17.7	14.9	25.8	15.2	14.0	-37.5
Non South	19.0	17.3	29.2	15.3	13.9	23.1	13.1	12.5	-34.0
South & Puerto Rico	22.7	N/A	N/A	17.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alabama	24.3	18.6	36.0	19.5	14.6	28.6	16.0	14.4	-40.7
Arkansas	21.6	18.3	31.1	18.1	15.6	25.2	15.0	12.6	-41.7
Florida	21.5	17.8	33.2	17.7	13.9	28.2	14.3	15.0	-30.2
Georgia	22.1	17.2	32.9	18.3	14.6	25.1	15.3	14.1	-36.2
Kentucky	19.6	18.8	27.8	15.6	15.3	19.3	11.7	11.8	-39.8
Louisiana	24.5	19.8	32.3	18.2	14.3	24.1	17.7	14.8	-39.6
Mississippi	28.5	18.7	39.2	22.3	15.8	29.4	17.9	17.8	-37.5
North Carolina	24.2	19.3	36.1	18.4	14.6	26.4	16.6	15.3	-36.8
Oklahoma	21.3	20.3	26.3	16.2	15.5	19.1	14.4	11.2	-47.4
South Carolina	22.9	18.2	31.1	19.4	15.5	25.3	18.6	17.2	-24.9
Tennessee	21.3	18.8	30.6	16.2	13.9	24.2	16.1	15.1	-29.1
Texas	21.4	19.6	31.8	16.6	15.0	24.9	14.1	12.3	-42.5
Virginia	20.6	17.0	33.3	17.4	15.0	25.1	13.7	14.2	-31.1
West Virginia	23.0	22.8	27.7	18.4	17.9	28.3	15.7	13.6	-40.9
Puerto Rico***	28.6	N/A	N/A	20.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Vital Statistics of the United States, 1970, Volume II - Mortality, Part B, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Table 7-2.

**Vital Statistics of the United States, 1975, Volume II - Mortality, Part B, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Table 7-2.

***Department of Health, Puerto Rico.

****Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Advanced Report Final Mortality Statistics, 1978 U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Sept. 17, 1980.

TABLE 28

Fetal Mortality Rates by Race
United States, Aggregates, and States, 1970 and 1975

Area	1970*			1975**			All Races Percent Changes
	All Races	White	Non-White	All Races	White	Non-White	
United States	14.0	12.3	22.1	10.6	9.4	15.8	- 24.3
South	15.1	12.8	22.1	12.0	10.1	17.6	- 20.5
Non South	13.5	12.1	22.1	10.0	9.2	14.3	- 25.9
South & Puerto Rico	NOT AVAILABLE			NOT AVAILABLE			
Alabama	16.2	12.5	23.6	14.0	10.8	20.1	- 13.6
Arkansas	14.4	11.6	22.7	12.2	10.1	18.0	- 15.3
Florida	15.0	12.8	21.9	11.2	9.4	16.2	- 25.3
Georgia	15.6	12.9	21.5	13.6	11.3	17.6	- 12.8
Kentucky	13.2	12.7	18.6	10.5	9.6	19.0	- 20.5
Louisiana	13.0	9.4	18.8	11.0	8.2	15.4	- 15.4
Mississippi	22.7	15.1	30.9	18.0	12.9	23.5	- 20.7
North Carolina	15.8	13.2	22.0	12.1	9.8	16.9	- 23.4
Oklahoma	11.6	11.0	14.4	9.4	8.3	13.9	- 19.0
South Carolina	15.2	12.6	19.7	13.5	10.0	18.7	- 11.2
Tennessee	15.2	13.4	21.7	11.7	10.0	17.6	- 23.0
Texas	13.5	12.3	19.6	10.5	9.8	14.2	- 22.2
Virginia	17.4	14.8	26.2	14.2	11.7	21.8	- 18.4
West Virginia	15.6	15.2	25.5	11.6	11.4	17.2	- 25.6
Puerto Rico	NOT AVAILABLE			NOT AVAILABLE			

*Vital Statistics of the United States, 1970, Volume II - Mortality, Part B, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Table 7-2.

**Vital Statistics of the United States, 1975, Volume II - Mortality, Part B, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Table 7-2.

TABLE 29 NEONATAL MORTALITY RATES BY RACE
UNITED STATES, AGGREGATES, AND STATES, 1970, 1975 AND 1978

	1970*			1975**			1978****	1970-1978
Area	All Races	White	Non-White	All Races	White	Non-White	All Races	All Races Percent Changes
United States	15.1	13.8	21.4	11.6	10.4	16.8	9.5	-37.1
South	16.5	14.7	22.1	12.7	11.0	17.7	10.3	-37.6
Non-South	14.5	13.4	20.9	11.1	10.1	16.1	9.1	-37.2
South & P.R.	16.8	N/A	N/A	13.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alabama	17.5	14.9	22.9	14.1	11.2	19.5	11.0	-37.1
Arkansas	15.5	14.3	19.1	12.9	11.9	15.9	10.5	-32.3
Florida	16.1	13.9	23.1	12.5	10.2	18.9	9.3	-42.2
Georgia	15.3	13.4	19.3	12.6	10.5	16.3	10.3	-32.7
Kentucky	13.9	13.5	18.7	11.6	11.4	13.8	8.6	-38.1
Louisiana	18.6	15.7	23.5	13.6	11.0	17.6	12.0	-35.5
Mississippi	19.7	15.1	24.8	15.5	11.4	19.9	12.3	-37.6
North Carolina	17.9	15.3	24.3	13.1	10.9	17.7	11.4	-36.3
Oklahoma	16.1	15.8	17.5	11.4	11.1	12.9	9.0	-44.1
South Carolina	15.2	14.1	17.3	13.8	11.4	17.3	12.4	-18.4
Tennessee	16.2	14.8	21.3	11.8	10.1	17.8	10.5	-35.2
Texas	16.1	14.9	22.6	11.8	10.8	17.2	9.8	-39.1
Virginia	16.1	13.8	24.3	13.1	11.1	19.3	9.7	-39.8
West Virginia	17.6	17.5	20.0	13.8	13.4	22.5	10.3	-41.5
Puerto Rico***	22.1	N/A	N/A	16.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Vital Statistics of the United States, 1970, Volume II - Mortality, Part B, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Table 7-2.

**Vital Statistics of the United States, 1975, Volume II - Mortality, Part B, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Table 7-2.

***Department of Health, Puerto Rico.

****Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Advanced Report, Final Mortality Statistics, 1978. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Sept. 17, 1980, p.38.

TABLE 30

NEONATAL DEATHS BY U.S. AND STATE
1970, 1975 and 1978

	1970	1975	1978	
Area	Rate	Rate	Number of Neonatal deaths	Rate
United States	15.1	11.6	31,618	9.5
South	16.5	12.7	10,891	10.3
Non-South	14.5	11.1	20,727	9.1
Alabama	17.5	14.1	660	11.0
Arkansas	15.5	12.9	364	10.5
Florida	16.1	12.5	1,054	9.3
Georgia	15.3	12.6	869	10.3
Kentucky	13.9	11.6	494	8.6
Louisiana	18.6	13.6	898	12.0
Mississippi	19.7	15.5	546	12.3
North Carolina	17.9	13.1	938	11.4
Oklahoma	16.1	11.4	413	9.0
South Carolina	15.2	13.8	616	12.4
Tennessee	16.2	11.8	698	10.5
Texas	16.1	11.8	2,330	9.8
Virginia	16.1	13.1	710	9.7
West Virginia	17.6	13.8	301	10.3
Puerto Rico	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Monthly Vital Statistics Report - Annual Summary, Nov. 17, 1980 p.38.

TABLE 31 NEONATAL DEATHS AND DEATH RATES BY STATE, 1975

	Number of Infant Deaths Under 28 Days			Number of Infant Deaths Under 28 Days Per 1000 Live Births		
	All Races	White	Non-White	All Races	White	Non-White
ALABAMA	819	424	395	14.1	11.2	19.5
ARKANSAS	445	303	142	12.9	11.9	15.9
FLORIDA	1,322	793	529	12.5	10.2	18.9
GEORGIA	1,008	543	465	12.6	10.5	16.3
KENTUCKY	634	566	68	11.6	11.4	13.8
LOUISIANA	924	448	476	13.6	11.0	17.6
MISSISSIPPI	679	259	420	15.5	11.4	19.9
NORTH CAROLINA	1.060	600	460	13.1	10.9	17.7
OKLAHOMA	487	382	105	11.4	11.1	12.9
SOUTH CAROLINA	645	320	425	13.8	11.4	17.3
TENNESSEE	736	490	246	11.8	10.1	17.8
TEXAS	2,545	1,962	583	11.8	10.8	17.2
VIRGINIA	919	588	331	13.1	11.1	19.3
WEST VIRGINIA	387	360	27	13.8	13.4	22.5
PUERTO RICO	1,139	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SOUTH_1	12,610	8,038	4,572	12.7	10.9	17.7
SOUTH_2						
UNITED STATES	36,416	26,478	9,938	11.6	10.4	16.8
NON-SOUTH	23,806	18,440	5,366	11.1	10.1	16.1

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, Mortality, and Natality, 1975; and data for Puerto Rico was submitted by Carmen M. Romero de Lara, Office of the Governor, Puerto Rico.

TABLE 32

Perinatal Mortality Rates by Race
United States, Aggregates, and States, 1970 and 1975

Area	1970*			1975**			All Races Percent Changes
	All Races	White	Non-White	All Races	White	Non-White	
United States	28.9	25.9	43.1	22.1	19.7	32.3	- 23.5
South	31.3	27.2	43.7	24.6	20.9	35.1	- 21.4
Non South	27.8	25.4	42.6	20.9	19.2	30.1	- 24.5
South & Puerto Rico	NOT AVAILABLE			NOT AVAILABLE			
Alabama	33.4	27.3	46.0	27.9	21.8	39.2	- 16.5
Arkansas	29.7	25.7	41.3	25.0	21.9	33.6	- 15.8
Florida	30.9	26.4	44.5	23.6	19.5	34.8	- 23.6
Georgia	30.6	26.1	40.4	25.9	21.7	33.6	- 15.4
Kentucky	27.0	26.0	36.9	21.9	20.9	32.5	- 18.9
Louisiana	31.4	25.0	41.9	24.5	19.2	32.4	- 22.0
Mississippi	42.0	29.9	54.9	33.2	24.2	42.9	- 21.0
North Carolina	33.4	28.3	45.8	25.0	20.6	34.4	- 25.1
Oklahoma	27.5	26.6	31.7	20.7	19.3	26.6	- 24.7
South Carolina	30.2	26.5	36.6	27.1	21.3	35.7	- 10.3
Tennessee	31.2	28.1	42.5	23.3	20.0	35.1	- 25.3
Texas	29.3	27.1	41.7	22.2	20.5	31.1	- 24.2
Virginia	33.3	28.4	49.8	28.2	22.7	40.7	- 15.3
West Virginia	33.0	32.4	45.0	25.3	24.6	39.3	- 23.3
Puerto Rico	NOT AVAILABLE			NOT AVAILABLE			

*Vital Statistics of the United States, 1970, Volume II - Mortality, Part B, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Table 7-2.

**Vital Statistics of the United States, 1975, Volume II - Mortality, Part B, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Table 7-2.

TABLE 33

INFANT MORTALITY RATE ANALYSIS
SOUTH vs. NON-SOUTH SUMMARY TABLE - 1970-1975

Mortality Rate		South	W/NW	Non-South	W/NW
Fetal:	1970 rate	15.1	12.8/22.1	13.5	12.1/22.1
	1975 rate	12.0	10.1/17.6	10.0	9.2/14.3
	% Change	-20.5	-9.9/-20.4	-25.9	-24.0/-25.3
Neonatal:	1970 rate	16.5	14.7/22.1	14.5	13.4/20.9
	1975 rate	12.7	11.0/17.7	11.1	10.1/16.1
	% Change	-23.0	-25.2/-19.9	-23.4	-24.6/-23.0
Postneonatal:	1970 rate	5.9	4.1/11.2	4.5	3.9/8.3
	1975 rate	5.0	3.9/8.1	4.2	3.8/7.0
	% Change	-15.2	-4.9/-27.7	-6.7	-2.6/-15.7
Infant:	1970 rate	22.4	18.8/33.3	19.0	17.3/29.2
	1975 rate	17.7	14.9/25.8	15.3	13.9/23.1
	% Change	-21.0	-20.7/-29.1	-19.5	-19.7/-20.9
Perinatal:	1970 rate	31.3	27.2/43.7	27.8	25.4/42.6
	1975 rate	24.6	20.9/35.1	20.9	19.2/30.1
	% change	-21.4	-23.2/-19.7	-24.5	-24.4/29.3

Source: "Infant Mortality and Teenage Pregnancy Profile of Children in the South" Priscilla Guild. Southern Growth Policies Board. April 1980.

TABLE 34

Infant Mortality Rates by Race
United States, Aggregates, and States, 1970 and 1975

Area	1970 *			1975 **			All Races Percent Changes
	All Races	White	Non-White	All Races	White	Non-White	
United States	20.0	17.8	30.9	16.1	14.2	24.2	- 19.5
South	22.4	18.8	33.3	17.7	14.9	25.8	- 21.0
Non South	19.0	17.3	29.2	15.3	13.9	23.1	- 19.5
South & Puerto Rico	22.7	NOT APPLICABLE		17.9	NOT APPLICABLE		- 21.1
Alabama	24.3	18.6	36.0	19.5	14.6	28.6	- 19.8
Arkansas	21.6	18.3	31.1	18.1	15.6	25.2	- 16.2
Florida	21.5	17.8	33.2	17.7	13.9	28.2	- 17.7
Georgia	22.1	17.2	32.9	18.3	14.6	25.1	- 17.2
Kentucky	19.6	18.8	27.8	15.6	15.3	19.3	- 20.4
Louisiana	24.5	19.8	32.3	18.2	14.3	24.1	- 25.7
Mississippi	28.5	18.7	39.2	22.3	15.8	29.4	- 21.8
North Carolina	24.2	19.3	36.1	18.4	14.6	26.4	- 24.0
Oklahoma	21.3	20.3	26.3	16.2	15.5	19.1	- 23.9
South Carolina	22.9	18.2	31.1	19.4	15.5	25.3	- 15.3
Tennessee	21.3	18.8	30.6	16.2	13.9	24.2	- 23.9
Texas	21.4	19.6	31.8	16.6	15.0	24.9	- 22.4
Virginia	20.6	17.0	33.3	17.4	15.0	25.1	- 15.5
West Virginia	23.0	22.8	27.7	18.4	17.9	28.3	- 20.0
Puerto Rico***	28.6	NOT APPLICABLE		20.9	NOT APPLICABLE		- 26.9

*Vital Statistics of the United States, 1970, Volume II - Mortality, Part B, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Table 7-2.

**Vital Statistics of the United States, 1975, Volume II - Mortality, Part B, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Table 7-2.

TABLE 35

Neonatal Mortality Rates by Race
United States, Aggregates, and States, 1970 and 1975

Area	1970 *			1975 **			All Races Percent Changes
	All Races	White	Non-White	All Races	White	Non-White	
United States	15.1	13.8	21.4	11.6	10.4	16.8	- 23.2
South	16.5	14.7	22.1	12.7	11.0	17.7	- 23.0
Non South	14.5	13.4	20.9	11.1	10.1	16.1	- 23.4
South & Puerto Rico	16.8	NOT APPLICABLE		13.0	NOT APPLICABLE		- 22.6
Alabama	17.5	14.9	22.9	14.1	11.2	19.5	- 19.4
Arkansas	15.5	14.3	19.1	12.9	11.9	15.9	- 16.8
Florida	16.1	13.9	23.1	12.5	10.2	18.9	- 22.4
Georgia	15.3	13.4	19.3	12.6	10.5	16.3	- 17.6
Kentucky	13.9	13.5	18.7	11.6	11.4	13.8	- 16.5
Louisiana	18.6	15.7	23.5	13.6	11.0	17.6	- 26.9
Mississippi	19.7	15.1	24.8	15.5	11.4	19.9	- 21.3
North Carolina	17.9	15.3	24.3	13.1	10.9	17.7	- 26.8
Oklahoma	16.1	15.8	17.5	11.4	11.1	12.9	- 29.2
South Carolina	15.2	14.1	17.3	13.8	11.4	17.3	- 9.2
Tennessee	16.2	14.8	21.3	11.8	10.1	17.8	- 27.2
Texas	16.1	14.9	22.6	11.8	10.8	17.2	- 26.7
Virginia	16.1	13.8	24.3	13.1	11.1	19.3	- 18.6
West Virginia	17.6	17.5	20.0	13.8	13.4	22.5	- 21.6
Puerto Rico***	22.1	NOT APPLICABLE		16.3	NOT APPLICABLE		- 26.2

*Vital Statistics of the United States, 1970, Volume II - Mortality, Part B, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Table 7-2.

**Vital Statistics of the United States, 1975, Volume II - Mortality, Part B, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Table 7-2.

***Department of Health, Puerto Rico

TABLE 36

LIVE BIRTHS AND LOW BIRTH WEIGHT NON-SOUTH AND SOUTH BY RACE, 1975 AND 1978

LIVE BIRTHS NON-SOUTH AND SOUTH BY RACE, 1978

STATE	Total*	White	Black	Other
United States	3,333,279	2,681,116	551,540	100,623
South	1,053,464	772,572	264,749	16,143
Non South	2,279,815	1,908,544	286,791	84,480
Alabama	60,227	38,753	21,223	251
Arkansas	34,793	25,682	8,843	268
Florida	113,343	81,640	30,374	1,329
Georgia	84,140	52,717	30,458	965
Kentucky	57,334	51,576	5,336	422
Louisiana	74,928	45,192	28,955	781
Mississippi	44,399	22,653	21,407	339
North Carolina	82,442	55,552	24,785	2,105
Oklahoma	45,905	36,757	4,643	4,505
South Carolina	49,671	29,125	20,135	411
Tennessee	66,607	51,291	14,892	424
Texas	236,952	199,207	35,019	2,726
Virginia	73,443	54,485	17,473	1,485
West Virginia	29,280	27,942	1,206	132

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics Branch, unpublished tables, "Live Births by Birth Weight and Race: United States and each state, 1978".

* Totals include other racial groups; thus, columns do not always sum to total.

TABLE 37

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT, RACE AND STATE, 1978

	Number of Births under 1500 Grams			Number of Births under 2500 Grams*		
	White	Black	Total**	White	Black	Total**
United States	24,366	13,379(35%)	38,752	158,858	70,680(29%)	236,342
South	7,146	6,125(46%)	13,432	48,192	33,476(41%)	82,764
Non-South	17,220	7,254(27%)	25,320	110,666	37,204(24%)	153,578
Alabama	341	455	796	2,401	2,620	5,036
Arkansas	228	197	427	1,561	1,148	2,724
Florida	792	675	1,472	5,079	3,725	8,881
Georgia	516	711	1,243	3,220	4,020	7,323
Kentucky	464	125	592	3,318	697	4,049
Louisiana	424	658	1,089	2,842	3,709	6,617
Mississippi	186	397	586	1,348	2,485	3,850
North Carolina	566	629	1,218	3,489	3,013	6,650
Oklahoma	335	83	467	2,351	606	3,240
South Carolina	267	501	773	1,747	2,644	4,412
Tennessee	504	348	857	3,410	1,972	5,416
Texas	1,747	908	2,687	12,377	4,597	17,169
Virginia	484	411	904	3,206	2,097	5,402
West Virginia	292	27	321	1,843	143	1,995
Puerto Rico	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Includes babies under 1500 grams

**Totals include other racial groups; thus, columns do not always sum to total.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics Branch. Unpublished Tables, "Live Births by Birth Weight and Race; United States and Each State, 1978".

TABLE 38

PERCENT OF LIVE BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT, RACE AND STATE, 1978

	Births under 1500 grams as a Percent of all Births			Births under 2500 grams as a Percent of all Births		
	White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total
United States	0.9	2.4	1.2	5.9	12.8	7.1
South	0.9	2.3	1.3	6.2	12.6	7.9
Non-South	0.9	2.5	1.1	5.8	13.0	6.7
Alabama	1.0	2.1	1.3	6.2	12.4	8.4
Arkansas	0.9	2.2	1.2	6.1	13.0	7.8
Florida	1.0	2.2	1.3	6.2	12.3	7.8
Georgia	1.0	2.3	1.5	6.1	13.2	8.7
Kentucky	0.9	2.3	1.0	6.4	13.1	7.1
Louisiana	0.9	2.3	1.4	6.3	12.8	8.8
Mississippi	0.8	1.8	1.3	6.0	11.6	8.7
North Carolina	1.0	2.5	1.5	6.3	12.2	8.1
Oklahoma	0.9	1.8	1.0	6.4	13.1	7.1
South Carolina	0.9	2.5	1.6	6.0	13.1	8.9
Tennessee	0.8	2.3	1.3	6.6	13.2	8.1
Texas	0.9	2.6	1.1	6.2	13.1	7.2
Virginia	0.9	2.4	1.2	5.9	12.0	7.4
West Virginia	1.0	2.2	1.1	6.6	11.9	6.8
Puerto Rico	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics Branch, Unpublished Tables, "Live Births by Birth Weight and Race: United States and Each State, 1978".

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT, RACE AND STATE, 1975

	Number of Births Under 1500 Grams			Number of Births Under 2500 Grams		
	White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total
ALABAMA	366	414	780	2,415	2,434	4,849
ARKANSAS	236	186	422	1,672	1,111	2,783
FLORIDA	699	663	1,362	5,014	3,444	8,458
GEORGIA	445	554	999	3,250	3,551	6,801
KENTUCKY	461	88	555	3,338	582	3,942
LOUISIANA	367	545	912	2,670	3,391	6,061
MISSISSIPPI	221	451	672	1,465	2,639	4,104
NORTH CAROLINA	522	566	1,088	3,669	3,196	6,865
OKLAHOMA	343	110	496	2,401	563	3,169
SOUTH CAROLINA	292	390	682	1,834	2,354	4,188
TENNESSEE	416	300	716	3,106	1,750	4,856
TEXAS	1,700	789	2,513	11,928	4,488	16,533
VIRGINIA	488	397	885	3,300	2,013	4,916
WEST VIRGINIA	266	21	287	1,969	108	2,077
PUERTO RICO	N/A	N/A	607	N/A	N/A	6,335
SOUTH_1	6,822	5,474(45%)	12,296	48,031	31,624(41%)	79,599
SOUTH_2	N/A	N/A	12,903	N/A	N/A	85,597
NON-SOUTH	16,644	7,336(31%)	23,980	111,320	40,631	152,007
UNITED STATES	23,466	12,810(35%)	36,276	159,351	72,255(31%)	231,606

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. 1, Natality, 1975, Table 1-75; and Puerto Rico data submitted by Carmen M. Romero de Lara, Puerto Rico.

TABLE 40

PERCENT OF LIVE BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT, RACE AND STATE, 1975

	Births Under 1500 grams as Percent of all Births			Births under 2500 grams as Percent of all Births		
	White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total
ALABAMA	1.0	2.1	1.3	6.4	12.1	8.3
ARKANSAS	0.9	2.2	1.2	6.6	13.0	8.1
FLORIDA	0.9	2.5	1.3	6.4	12.8	8.0
GEORGIA	0.9	2.0	1.2	6.3	12.7	8.5
KENTUCKY	0.9	1.9	1.0	6.7	12.5	7.2
LOUISIANA	0.9	2.0	1.3	6.5	12.7	8.9
MISSISSIPPI	1.0	2.2	1.5	6.4	12.7	9.4
NORTH CAROLINA	0.9	2.4	1.3	6.7	13.4	8.5
OKLAHOMA	1.0	2.6	1.2	6.9	13.3	7.4
SOUTH CAROLINA	1.0	2.1	1.5	6.5	12.8	9.0
TENNESSEE	0.9	2.2	1.1	6.4	13.0	7.8
TEXAS	0.9	2.4	1.2	6.6	13.9	7.7
VIRGINIA	0.9	2.5	1.3	6.2	12.6	7.0
WEST VIRGINIA	1.0	1.9	1.0	7.3	9.9	7.4
PUERTO RICO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SOUTH[1]	0.9	2.2	1.2	6.3	13.4	7.9
SOUTH[2]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
UNITED STATES	0.9	2.5	1.2	6.2	14.1	7.4
NON-SOUTH	0.9	2.6	1.1	6.1	15.2	7.0

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol 1, Natality, 1975, Table 1-75; and Puerto Rico data submitted by Carmen M. Romero de Lara, Puerto Rico.

TABLE 41

Number and Percent of Live Births to All Teenagers (<15, 15-19)
United States, Aggregates, and States, 1970 and 1975

Area	Age of Mother	1970*		1975**		Percent Change
		Number	Percent Live Births	Number	Percent Live Births	
United States	< 15	11752	0.3	12642	0.4	+ 7.6
	15-19	644708	17.3	582238	18.5	- 9.7
South	< 15	5404	0.5	6250	0.6	+ 15.7
	15-19	239352	21.5	229242	23.1	- 4.2
Non South	< 15	6348	0.2	6392	0.3	+ 0.7
	15-19	405356	15.5	352996	16.4	- 12.9
South & Puerto Rico	< 15	5869	0.5	6576	0.6	+ 12.0
	15-19	249728	21.1	242202	22.8	- 3.0
Alabama	< 15	322	0.5	391	0.7	+ 21.4
	15-19	15482	23.2	14603	25.1	- 5.7
Arkansas	< 15	200	0.6	246	0.7	+ 23.0
	15-19	8404	23.7	8626	25.0	+ 2.6
Florida	< 15	650	0.6	815	0.8	+ 25.4
	15-19	24546	21.3	23940	22.6	- 2.5
Georgia	< 15	592	0.6	662	0.8	+ 11.8
	15-19	21842	22.5	19364	24.2	- 11.3
Kentucky	< 15	214	0.4	267	0.5	+ 24.8
	15-19	13230	22.0	13207	24.1	- 0.2
Louisiana	< 15	390	0.5	467	0.7	+ 19.7
	15-19	15792	21.2	16273	24.0	+ 3.0
Mississippi	< 15	314	0.6	503	1.1	+ 60.2
	15-19	11768	24.0	11862	27.1	+ 0.8
North Carolina	< 15	474	0.5	511	0.6	+ 7.8
	15-19	22218	22.6	19654	24.3	- 11.5
Oklahoma	< 15	142	0.3	175	0.4	+ 23.2
	15-19	9782	21.8	9926	23.2	+ 1.5
South Carolina	< 15	306	0.6	331	0.7	+ 8.2
	15-19	12018	23.0	11110	23.8	- 7.6
Tennessee	< 15	416	0.6	425	0.7	+ 2.2
	15-19	16344	22.6	15003	24.1	- 8.2
Texas	< 15	976	0.4	1056	0.5	+ 8.2
	15-19	45498	19.7	46039	21.3	+ 1.2
Virginia	< 15	328	0.4	298	0.4	+ 9.1
	15-19	16266	18.8	13303	19.0	- 18.2
West Virginia	< 15	80	0.3	103	0.4	+ 28.8
	15-19	6162	19.9	6312	22.5	+ 2.4
Puerto Rico***	15	465	0.7	326	0.5	- 29.9
	15-19	10376	15.4	12960	18.6	+ 24.9

*Vital Statistics of the Un[illegible] States, 1970, Volume I - Natality, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and [illegible]are, Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Tables 1-52 and 1-54.

**Vital Statistics of the United States, 1975, Volume I - Natality, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Tables 1-52 and 1-54.

***Department of Health, Puerto Rico.

TABLE 42

Number and Percent of Live Births to White Teenagers (<15, 15-19)
United States, Aggregates, and States, 1970 and 1975

Area	Age of Mother	1970*		1975**		Percent Change
		Number	Percent Live Births	Number	Percent Live Births	
United States	< 15	4320	0.1	5073	0.2	+ 17.4
	15-19	463608	15.0	410129	16.1	- 11.5
South	< 15	1704	0.2	212[illegible]	0.3	+ 24.5
	15-19	153900	18.3	1441[illegible]	19.6	- 6.4
Non South	< 15	2616	0.1	2952	0.1	+ 12.8
	15-19	309708	13.8	266008	12.4	- 14.1
South & Puerto Rico	< 15					
	15-19	NOT APPLICABLE		NOT APPLICABLE		
Alabama	< 15	86	0.2	105	0.3	+ 22.1
	15-19	8556	19.1	7723	20.4	- 9.7
Arkansas	< 15	38	0.1	96	0.4	+ 152.6
	15-19	5386	20.3	5487	21.6	+ 1.9
Florida	< 15	184	0.2	245	0.3	+ 33.2
	15-19	15418	17.7	14060	18.1	- 8.8
Georgia	< 15	146	0.2	132	0.3	- 9.6
	15-19	12264	18.5	9957	19.3	- 18.8
Kentucky	< 15	128	0.2	184	0.4	+ 43.8
	15-19	[illegible]482	20.9	11593	23.2	+ 1.0
Louisiana	< 15	72	0.2	92	0.2	+ 27.8
	15-19	7704	16.6	7744	18.9	+ 0.5
Mississippi	< 15	56	0.2	55	0.2	- 1.8
	15-19	4604	18.0	4416	19.4	- 4.1
North Carolina	< 15	102	0.1	137	0.2	+ 34.3
	15-19	12764	18.3	10793	19.6	- 15.4
Oklahoma	< 15	84	0.2	85	0.2	+ 1.2
	15-19	7540	20.1	7316	21.1	- 3.0
South Carolina	< 15	76	0.2	71	0.3	- 6.6
	15-19	5994	18.0	5288	18.9	- 11.8
Tennessee	< 15	138	0.2	164	0.3	+ 18.8
	15-19	11166	19.7	10291	21.2	- 7.8
Texas	< 15	474	0.2	556	0.3	+ 17.3
	15-19	34976	17.9	35247	19.4	+ 0.8
Virginia	< 15	58	0.1	106	0.2	+ 82.8
	15-19	10270	15.3	8269	15.6	- 19.5
West Virginia	< 15	62	0.2	93	0.3	+ 50.0
	15-19	5776	19.5	5937	22.1	+ 2.8
Puerto Rico	< 15					
	15-19	NOT APPLICABLE		NOT APPLICABLE		

*Vital Statistics of the United States, 1970, Volume I - Natality, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Tables 1-52 and 1-54.

**Vital Statistics of the United States, 1975, Volume I - Natality, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Tables 1-52 and 1-54.

TABLE 43

Number and Percent of Live Births to Nonwhite Teenagers (<15, 15-19)
United States, Aggregates, and States, 1970 and 1975

Area	Age of Mother	1970 *		1975 **		Percent Change
		Number	Percent Live Births	Number	Percent Live Births	
United States	< 15	7432	1.2	7569	1.3	+ 1.8
	15-19	181100	28.3	172109	29.1	- 5.0
South	< 15	3700	1.4	4129	1.6	+ 11.6
	15-19	85452	31.3	85121	33.1	- 0.4
Non South	< 15	3732	1.0	3440	1.0	- 7.8
	15-19	95648	26.0	86998	26.0	- 9.1
South & Puerto Rico	< 15					
	15-19	NOT APPLICABLE		NOT APPLICABLE		
Alabama	< 15	236	1.1	286	1.4	+ 21.2
	15-19	6926	31.6	6880	34.0	- 0.7
Arkansas	< 15	162	1.8	150	1.7	- 7.4
	15-19	3018	33.5	3139	34.9	+ 4.0
Florida	< 15	466	1.7	570	2.0	+ 22.3
	15-19	9128	32.5	9880	35.3	+ 8.2
Georgia	< 15	446	1.5	530	1.9	+ 18.8
	15-19	9578	31.4	9427	33.2	- 1.6
Kentucky	< 15	86	1.6	83	1.7	- 3.5
	15-19	1748	32.4	1614	32.8	- 7.7
Louisiana	< 15	318	1.1	375	1.4	+ 17.9
	15-19	8088	28.9	8529	31.5	+ 5.5
Mississippi	< 15	258	1.1	448	2.1	+ 73.6
	15-19	7164	30.5	7446	35.3	+ 3.9
North Carolina	< 15	372	1.3	374	1.4	+ 0.5
	15-19	9454	33.1	8861	34.3	- 6.3
Oklahoma	< 15	58	0.8	90	1.1	+ 55.2
	15-19	2242	30.4	2610	32.6	+ 16.4
South Carolina	< 15	230	1.2	260	1.4	+ 13.0
	15-19	6024	31.8	5822	31.2	- 3.4
Tennessee	< 15	278	1.8	261	1.9	- 6.1
	15-19	5178	33.5	4712	34.1	- 9.0
Texas	< 15	502	1.4	500	1.5	- 0.4
	15-19	10522	29.6	10792	31.8	+ 2.6
Virginia	< 15	270	1.4	192	1.1	- 28.9
	15-19	5996	31.1	5034	29.4	- 16.0
West Virginia	< 15	18	1.4	10	0.8	- 44.4
	15-19	386	29.7	375	31.3	- 2.8
Puerto Rico	< 15					
	15-19	NOT APPLICABLE		NOT APPLICABLE		

*Vital Statistics of the United States, 1970, Volume I - Natality, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Tables 1-52 and 1-54.

**Vital Statistics of the United States, 1975, Volume I - Natality, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics. Tables 1-52 and 1-54.

TABLE 44 HANDICAPPED CHILDREN BY STATE, 1975

	1975 SIE (3-17 yrs) Handicap Rate	1975 SIE All Persons 3 - 17	1975 SIE Disabled 3 - 17 yrs
ALABAMA	7.7	982,790	76,510
ARKANSAS	6.6	561,580	37,280
FLORIDA	5.8	2,013,690	118,640
GEORGIA	7.8	1,367,340	107,740
KENTUCKY	6.9	921,910	63,820
LOUISIANA	8.3	1,096,340	91,390
MISSISSIPPI	6.0	681,200	41,050
NORTH CAROLINA	5.2	1,411,680	74,480
OKLAHOMA	7.6	685,410	52,410
SOUTH CAROLINA	7.0	790,870	55,700
TENNESSEE	6.1	1,081,350	66,950
TEXAS	6.0	3,411,030	206,180
VIRGINIA	5.7	1,297,860	74,990
WEST VIRGINIA	6.7	450,650	30,510
SOUTH[1]	6.6	16,753,700	1,097,650
UNITED STATES	6.1	57,138,910	3,493,420

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1976 Survey of Income and Education, unpublished data.

TABLE 45

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN, SOUTH AND NON-SOUTH, DATA COMPARISON

SIE Disability Rates
Children Aged 3-17, 1975

SOUTH	6.6%	1,097,650/16,753,700	(Handicapped/Total Population)
NON-SOUTH	5.8%	2,359,420/40,385,210	

Special Education Rates, Children Aged 5-17
1977-1978 Child Find

SOUTH	8.5%	1,139,859/13,485,719
NON-SOUTH	8.0%	2,414,942/30,245,245

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1976 Survey of Income and Education, unpublished data; and, Council for Exceptional Children, Insight, from the 1977-1978 Office of Education Child Count.

TABLE 46

SPECIAL EDUCATION ENROLLMENT BY STATE, 1977-78

	Number of Children Aged 5-17 Enrolled in Special Education Classes	Percent of Students Enrolled in Special Education Classes
ALABAMA	58,934	6.7
ARKANSAS	30,885	6.2
FLORIDA	119,066	6.8
GEORGIA	84,302	6.9
KENTUCKY	56,718	7.0
LOUISIANA	82,060	8.2
MISSISSIPPI	30,984	5.1
NORTH CAROLINA	91,486	7.1
OKLAHOMA	48,230	7.9
SOUTH CAROLINA	68,984	9.8
TENNESSEE	94,608	9.7
TEXAS	266,698	9.0
VIRGINIA	78,018	6.6
WEST VIRGINIA	28,886	7.1
PUERTO RICO	13,907	1.6
SOUTH$_1$	1,139,859	8.5
SOUTH$_2$	1,153,766	
UNITED STATES	3,554,551	8.1

Source: Council for Exceptional Children, Insight, Vol. 10, No. 1 January 24, 1979, p. 6.

TABLE 47

Total Number of Abortions in 1977 to state Residents, Numbers Performed In-State and Out-of-State, Percentage Performed Out-of-State; and 1977 Abortion Rates by Occurrence In State and Among State Residents

	Abortions by Residence, 1977				Abortion Rates, 1977	
	Total No. (1)	No. in-state (2)	No. out of state (3)	% out of state (4)	Occurrence in-state (5)	Among State Residents (6)
U.S. Total	1,320,320	1,201,890	118,430	9	26.9	26.9
AL	13,520	11,000	2,520	19	13.9	16.0
AR	4,910	3,530	1,380	28	7.5	10.2
FL	50,680	50,190	490	1	30.7	27.1
GA	30,080	28,950	1,130	4	26.9	24.9
KY	11,290	8,000	3,290	29	14.7	14.4
LA	13,690	13,460	230	2	16.4	15.4
MS	6,320	2,600	3,720	59	5.2	11.8
NC	26,040	23,640	2,400	9	19.2	19.9
OK	9,250	8,860	390	4	16.3	15.1
SC	12,960	8,640	4,320	33	13.0	18.9
TN	25,730	24,630	1,100	4	31.2	26.3
TX	70,100	69,790	310	<0.5	24.0	23.7
VA	35,300	26,660	8,640	24	23.0	28.8
W. VA	6,390	1,980	4,410	69	5.7	16.2

Sources: Center for Disease Control (CDC) Abortion Surveillance Annual Summary, 1977 Atlanta, 1979 and Alan Guttmacher 1977-78 Abortion Survey.

TABLE 48

REPORTED NUMBER OF ABORTIONS AND RATES
BY STATE, 1978

Area	Number	Rate*
United States	1,157,776	23
South	315,610	N/A
Non-South	842,166	N/A
Alabama	13,260	15
Arkansas	5,014	11
Florida	43,884	25
Georgia	34,657	29
Kentucky	10,930	14
Louisiana	11,236	12
Mississippi	3,280	6
North Carolina	27,266	24
Oklahoma	40,072	18
South Carolina	9,969	15
Tennessee	18,889	19
Texas	63,953	21
Virginia	30,442	24
West Virginia	2,758	7

*Abortions per 1,000 females aged 15-44.

Source: U.S. Center for Disease Congrol, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, September, 1980, Vol. 28, #54, Annual Summary, 1979.

TABLE 49 NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENTS, AGED 15-19, SERVED IN ORGANIZED PROGRAMS, BY TYPE OF PROVIDER AGENCY, FOR SOUTHERN STATES AND TOTAL U.S., 1975 (NOS. IN 000's)

Distribution of patients aged 15-19

STATE	Health Dept.		Hospitals		Planned Parenthood		Other	
	#(in 000's)	%	#(in 000's)	%	#(in 000's)	%	#(in 000's)	%
U.S. TOTAL	494	42	148	13	334	28	199	17
ALABAMA	19	87	0	0	2	9	1	4
ARKANSAS	9	85	0	0	0	0	2	15
FLORIDA	32	69	3	7	3	6	8	18
GEORGIA	34	78	6	12	3	8	1	2
KENTUCKY	13	66	1	7	3	16	2	10
LOUISIANA	25	99	*	1	0	0	*	*
MISSISSIPPI	15	81	3	13	0	0	1	6
NORTH CAROLINA	28	88	1	4	1	2	2	5
OKLAHOMA	9	57	1	5	4	23	2	15
SOUTH CAROLINA	19	86	1	6	2	7	*	1
TENNESSEE	41	85	*	1	4	9	3	6
TEXAS	17	26	8	13	22	34	18	28
VIRGINIA	28	84	4	12	1	4	*	1
WEST VIRGINIA	4	79	*	1	0	0	1	21

* <500 patients or <0.5 percent

Source: "Contraceptive Services for Teenagers"(New York: Alan Guttmacher Institute, 1975): 39.

TABLE 50 REPORTED CASES OF SELECTED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES BY AGE AND STATE, 1977

Area	Measles		Rubella (German Measles)		Mumps		Polio		Pertussis (Whooping Cough)	
	Ages 0-9	Ages 10-19	Ages 0-9	Ages 10-19	Ages 0-9	Ages 10-19	Ages 0-9	Ages 10-19	Ages 0-9	Ages 10-15
United States	16,341	23,678	1,953	7,477	4,359	2,219	5	0	1,369	202
South	2,451	3,372	263	883	943	297	4	0	596	27
Non-South	13,890	20,306	1,690	6,594	3,416	1,922	1	0	773	175
Alabama	17	47	5	80	76	14	0	0	4	0
Arkansas	27	8	1	0	53	14	0	0	35	0
Florida	115	139	21	90	N/A	N/A	0	0	65	5
Georgia	97	419	8	21	19	6	0	0	161	10
Kentucky	140	159	14	6	8	3	0	0	16	1
Louisiana	74	50	6	17	61	4	0	0	13	0
Mississippi	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
North Carolina	28	25	15	296	58	11	0	0	35	1
Oklahoma	30	7	14	5	N/A	N/A	0	0	3	0
South Carolina	58	70	7	25	5	2	1	0	17	1
Tennessee	240	469	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	49	4
Texas	755	743	118	234	610	231	3	0	73	2
Virginia	870	1,236	54	109	53	12	0	0	21	3
West Virginia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Puerto Rico	560	171	11	4	N/A	N/A	0	0	27	3

Source: Center for Disease Control, Reported Morbidity and Mortality in the U.S., Annual Summary, 1977 Sept., 1978.

TABLE 51

IMMUNIZATION STATUS FOR CHILDREN ENTERING KINDERGARTEN AND FIRST GRADE, BY DISEASE, U.S. AND STATE, 1978-79

	Type of Immunization				
Area	Measles	Rubella	Mumps	Polio	DPT/Td*
	Percent of Children immunized				
United States	93%	91%	82%	92%	92%
Alabama	96	96	96	96	96
Arkansas	97	97	25	96	97
Florida	93	93	93	93	93
Georgia	82	82	82	82	82
Kentucky	90	90	--	90	90
Louisiana	97	97	--	95	95
Mississippi	92	92	--	92	92
North Carolina	96	96	--	96	96
Oklahoma	96	96	--	94	96
South Carolina	94	94	94	94	94
Tennessee	98	98	98	98	98
Texas	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	95	95	--	94	94
West Virginia	98	98	--	97	98

*DPT refers to diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus; Td refers to tetanus and diphtheria.

Source: Center for Disease Control, Immunization Division: Data from the 1978-79 School Entry Assessment.

TABLE 52 Use of dental services: Mean number of dental visits per person and per person with at least one visit, and percent of persons with and without dental visits, by region and age

(NMCES Household Data: United States, January 1 - December 31, 1977)

Region and Age	Total population (in thousands)	Visits per person	Visits per person with visits	Persons without visit	Persons with at least one visit
		Mean		Percent	
South					
Less than 6 years	7,215	.3	2.2	84.9	15.1
7-12	7,050	1.2	2.7	55.8	44.2
13-19	9,861	1.5	3.6	57.6	42.4
20+	44,548	1.0	2.7	62.7	37.3
Non-South					
Less than 6 years	14,354	1.5	3.1	78.0	22.0
7-12	14,503	1.6	2.7	39.3	60.7
13-19	20,041	2.3	4.0	42.2	57.7
20+	94,551	1.4	3.1	54.2	45.8
Total	212,123	1.3	3.0	56.7	43.3

Source: National Medical Care Expenditure Survey, 1977. Department of Health and Human Services, U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Services Research.

TABLE 53

Charges and sources of payment for dental services: Mean charge per visit, percent without charge or where charge was unknown, and proportion paid by different sources of payment

(NMCES Household Data: United States, January 1 - December 31, 1977)

				Source of payment				
Region and age	Mean charge per visit	Without charge[a]	Unknown charge	Family	Private health insurance	Medicaid	Other[b]	Source of payment unknown[c]
	$	Percent		Average proportion paid				Percent
South								
Less than 6 years	24	4.1	16.0	.75	.12	.08	.04	3.0
7-12	37	9.0	18.1	.83	.03	.06	.07	3.4
13-19	68	4.3	10.9	.92	.03	.03	.02	3.4
20+	44	4.4	11.3	.93	.03	.01	.04	2.6
Non-South								
Less than 6 years	20	6.7	15.9	.68	.10	.18	.04	4.1
7-12	33	5.3	15.5	.80	.10	.09	.03	6.3
13-19	74	3.6	13.2	.86	.06	.05	.02	6.9
20+	44	4.8	13.4	.86	.08	.04	.02	5.8
Total	48	13.3	4.7	.86	.06	.04	.03	5.1

[a] Includes dental visits to prepaid group practices and those free from provider.

[b] Includes Medicare, CHAMPUS, CHAMPVA, the Indian Health Service, the Veterans Administration, the military, and other federal, state, city or county payers or providers.

[c] Source of payment or amount paid unknown.

Source: National Medical Care Expenditure Survey, 1977. Department of Health and Human Services, U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Services Research.

TABLE 54

AVERAGE YEARLY AUTOMOBILE FATALITIES AND RATES* BY STATE AND TYPE, 1975-1979
Ages 0-4

	Ages 0-4	Occupant Fatalities		Non-Occupant Fatalities		Total Fatalities	
Area	Population as of 1978 (000's)	Average Annual #	Rate*	Average Annual #	Rate	Average Annual #	Rate*
U.S.	15,736	715.8	4.6	511	3.2	1226.8	7.8
South	5,300	288.8	5.4	185	3.5	473.8	8.9
Non-South	10,436	427.0	4.1	326	3.1	753.0	7.2
Alabama	283	21.0	7.4	9.6	3.4	30.6	10.8
Arkansas	169	10.2	6.0	6.4	3.8	16.6	9.8
Florida	549	25.2	4.6	23.0	4.2	48.2	8.8
Georgia	397	21.0	5.3	17.4	4.4	38.4	9.7
Kentucky	267	17.2	6.4	9.0	3.4	26.2	9.8
Louisina	332	16.8	5.1	13.8	4.2	30.6	9.3
Mississippi	213	13.0	6.1	5.6	2.6	18.6	8.7
North Carolina	401	26.0	6.5	16.6	4.1	42.6	10.6
Oklahoma	215	19.4	9.0	7.8	3.6	27.2	12.6
South Carolina	233	13.2	5.7	12.4	5.3	25.6	11.0
Tennessee	312	20.4	6.4	12.0	3.8	32.4	10.2
Texas	1,071	66.8	6.2	38.2	3.6	10.5	9.8
Virginia	344	11.8	3.4	10.2	3.0	22.0	6.4
West Virginia	139	6.8	4.9	3.0	2.2	9.8	7.1
Puerto Rico	375	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Washington, D.C., Unpublished Tables, "Fatalities by Ages 0-4 and 5-9 by State", 4/28/80.

*per 100,000 children ages 0-4

TABLE 55

AVERAGE YEARLY AUTOMOBILE FATALITIES AND RATES*, AGES 5-9 BY STATE AND TYPE, 1975-1979

Area	Ages 5-9	Occupant Fatalities		Non-Occupant Fatalities		Total Fatalities	
	Population as of 1977 (000's)	Average Annual #	Rate*	Average Annual #	Rate*	Average Annual #	Rate*
United States	17,323	473.2	2.7	960.6	5.6	1433.8	8.3
South	5,091	189.2	3.7	346.4	6.8	536.6	10.5
Non-South	12,232	284.0	2.3	614.2	5.0	897.2	7.3
Alabama	298	10.0	3.4	19.6	6.6	29.6	10.0
Arkansas	163	8.0	4.9	8.6	5.3	16.6	10.2
Florida	563	17.4	3.1	43.4	7.7	61.8	10.8
Georgia	425	18.6	4.4	34.4	8.1	53.0	12.5
Kentucky	261	8.8	3.4	24.0	9.2	32.8	12.6
Louisiana	312	9.8	3.1	24.2	7.8	34.0	10.9
Mississippi	215	11.4	5.3	13.6	6.3	25.0	11.6
North Carolina	465	15.8	3.4	38.4	8.3	54.2	11.7
Oklahoma	215	9.8	4.6	10.6	4.9	20.4	9.5
South Carolina	230	11.8	5.1	22.2	9.6	34.0	14.8
Tennessee	338	10.8	3.2	22.2	6.6	33.0	9.8
Texas	1,045	40.6	3.9	60.0	5.7	100.6	9.6
Virginia	424	10.8	2.6	17.6	4.2	28.4	6.7
West Virginia	137	5.6	4.1	7.6	5.6	13.2	9.7
Puerto Rico	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Washington, D.C., Unpublished Tables, "Fatalities by ages 0-4, 5-9 by State", 4/28/80.

* Per 100,000 children 5-9.

TABLE 56

AVERAGE YEARLY AUTOMOBILE FATALITIES AND RATES*, AGES 0-9 YEARS, BY U.S. AND STATE, 1975-1979

Area	Population ages 0-9 1977 (000's)	Average Number of Automobile Fatalities	Rate*
United States	33,059	26,606	8.0
South	10,391	10,104	9.7
Non-South	22,668	16,502	7.3
Alabama	581	60.2	10.4
Arkansas	332	33.2	10.0
Florida	1,112	110.0	9.9
Georgia	822	91.4	11.1
Kentucky	528	59.0	11.2
Louisiana	644	64.6	10.0
Mississippi	428	43.6	10.2
North Carolina	866	96.8	11.2
Oklahoma	430	47.6	11.1
South Carolina	463	59.6	12.9
Tennessee	650	65.4	10.1
Texas	2,116	205.6	9.7
Virginia	768	50.4	6.6
West Virginia	276	23.0	8.3

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Washington, D.C., Unpublished Tables, "Fatalities by ages 0-4, 5-9, by State", 4/28/80.

*Per 100,000 children ages 0-9

TABLE 57

PERCENT OF CHILDREN BELOW POVERTY RECEIVING AFDC, 1975

	Children 0-18 in Poverty A/	AFDC Child Recipient 0-21B/	% in AFDC
Alabama	209,000	123,580	59%
Arkansas	147,000	80,485	55
Florida	493,000	187,591	38
Georgia	354,000	229,359	65
Kentucky	225,000	134,704	31
Louisiana	304,000	174,763	57
Mississippi	260,000	143,525	55
N. Carolina	294,000	139,498	47
Oklahoma	127,000	66,964	52
S. Carolina	217,000	102,442	47
Tennessee	256,000	155,659	61
Texas	813,000	267,797	33
Virginia	202,000	129,096	64
W. Virginia	104,000	50,769	48
Puerto Rico	958,000	151,881 1/	16
South_1	4,005	2,000	50
South_2	4,963		
U.S.	9,867,000	8,088,539	80
Non South	5,862	6,088	103

1/ Incomplete

A/ Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20 No. 884. "Demographic, Social and Economic Profile of States: Spring 1976" U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1970.

B/ Social Security Administration, Social Security Bulletin, June 1976, Table M34 Public Assistance December 1975.

TABLE 58

COMBINED AFDC AND FOOD STAMPS
MAXIMUM BENEFITS, FEDERAL SHARE BY STATE, JULY 1977

	Combined AFDC & Food Stamp Value 1977	Amount Paid By U.S.	Federal Share Percent	AFDC Maximum Benefit Per Year[1]	Paid by U.S.[2]	Food Stamp Bonus
ALABAMA	$ 3,828	$ 3,402	89 %	$ 1,776	$ 1,350	$ 2,052
ARKANSAS	4,164	3,597	86	2,268	1,701	1,896
FLORIDA	4,188	3,202	76	2,292	1,306	1,896
GEORGIA	3,768	3,328	88	1,692	1,252	2,076
KENTUCKY	4,548	3,730	82	2,820	2,002	1,728
LOUISIANA	3,960	3,409	86	1,968	1,417	1,992
MISSISSIPPI	2,808	2,686	96	720	598	2,088
NORTH CAROLINA	4,260	3,492	82	2,400	1,632	1,860
OKLAHOMA	5,004	3,860	77	3,468	2,324	1,536
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,492	3,169	91	1,404	1,081	2,088
TENNESSEE	3,744	3,295	88	1,668	1,219	2,076
TEXAS	3,756	3,302	88	1,680	1,226	2,076
VIRGINIA	5,196	3,629	70	3,732	2,165	1,464
WEST VIRGINIA	4,668	3,831	82	2,988	2,151	1,680
PUERTO RICO	2,820	2,478	89	684	342	2,136
Median State (U.S.)	$ 5,220			$ 3,768		$ 1,452

[1] Largest amount paid to a family in highest benefit area

[2] Based on 1976 percentages

Source: Senate Committee on Finance, "Staff Data and Materials on Public Welfare Programs", April 1978, pp. 28-29, Table 16.

TABLE 59

AFDC, FOOD STAMPS, RECIPIENTS, BENEFITS AND FEDERAL SHARE 1979

Area	Number Children Who are Recipients of AFDC	Maximum potential monthly benefits* AFDC	Food Stamps	Total	Average AFDC payment per recipient	1979 AFDC: % Federal
United States	7,192,257	$340	$150	$490	$86.18	------
Alabama	128,068	148	204	352	38.23	72.6
Arkansas	64,621	188	196	384	49.00	72.1
Florida	166,101	230	183	413	52.96	56.5
Georgia	153,194	170	201	371	44.07	65.8
Kentucky	117,035	235	182	417	61.51	69.7
Louisiana	152,406	187	196	383	40.95	70.5
Mississippi	128,783	120	204	324	26.02	78.0
North Carolina	138,806	210	189	399	60.20	67.8
Oklahoma	63,685	349	148	497	84.29	65.4
South Carolina	103,874	142	204	346	32.10	71.9
Tennessee	113,091	148	204	352	41.93	68.9
Texas	216,002	140	204	344	34.32	60.6
Virginia	115,081	335	152	487	73.72	57.0
West Virginia	56,174	249	178	427	59.64	70.1
Puerto Rico	---	57	190	247	11.74	50.0

*For 4 person family with no other income.

Source: Public Assistance Statistics, 1980 - House & Ways Means Committee.

TABLE 60 AFDC TOTAL MAINTENANCE ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS BY SOURCE AND BY STATE, FY1976

	Total Computable For Federal Funding	1976 Federal Amount	Local Amount	State Amount	Federal %	Local %	State %
ALABAMA	$ 61,864,423	$ 46,923,718	$ ---	$ 14,940,705	75.8%	0	24.2%
ARKANSAS	50,159,256	37,418,805	---	12,740,451	74.6	0	25.4
FLORIDA	120,436,323	68,315,478	---	52,120,845	56.7	0	43.3
GEORGIA	122,679,985	90,120,035	---	32,559,950	73.5	0	26.5
KENTUCKY	132,730,945	94,730,076	---	38,000,869	71.4	0	28.6
LOUISIANA	98,429,037	71,272,467	---	27,156,570	72.4	0	27.6
MISSISSIPPI	32,717,662	26,504,646	---	5,513,016	82.8	0	17.2
NORTH CAROLINA	123,889,145	84,281,786	19,711,194	19,896,165	68.0	16.0	16.0
OKLAHOMA	65,506,367	44,164,394	---	21,341,973	67.4	0	32.6
SOUTH CAROLINA	46,352,487	35,670,249	---	10,682,238	77.0	0	23.0
TENNESSEE	85,756,646	62,722,396	---	23,034,250	73.1	0	26.9
TEXAS	137,686,030	100,157,072	---	37,528,958	72.7	0	27.3
VIRGINIA	138,678,345	80,904,947	1,462,344	56,311,054	58.3	1.1	40.6
WEST VIRGINIA	52,466,290	37,671,723	---	14,794,567	71.8	0	28.2
PUERTO RICO	24,171,922	12,085,960	---	12,085,962	50.0	0	50.0
SOUTH [1]	1,216,276,651	843,186,079	2,173,538	351,827,044	69.3	1.0	28.9
SOUTH [2]	1,268,742,941	880,857,802		366,621,611	69.4		28.8
UNITED STATES	9,675,496,908	5,257,605,531	829,026,094	3,588,865,200	54.3	8.6	37.1
NON-SOUTH [1]	8,459,220,257	4,414,419,452	826,852,556	3,237,038,156	52.2	9.8	38.3

Source: Social Security Administration, U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, "Advance Copy of Public Assistance Statistics, March 1979", pp. 18-19, Table 9.

TABLE 61

AFDC ENROLLMENT AND EXPENDITURES BY STATE, MARCH 1979

	Number of Families	Number of Recipients	Number of Children	Total Payment Amount	Average Per Family	Average Per Recipient	Average Per Child
ALABAMA	60,386	176,507	128,210	$ 6,733,817	$ 111.51	$ 38.15	$ 52.52
ARKANSAS	29,609	87,559	64,585	4,262,671	143.97	48.68	66.00
FLORIDA	82,001	229,510	167,008	12,133,244	147.96	52.87	72.65
GEORGIA	78,911	208,673	153,656	8,516,612	107.93	40.81	55.42
KENTUCKY	60,735	165,096	117,010	10,206,528	168.05	61.82	87.22
LOUISIANA	64,878	207,749	154,391	8,415,057	129.71	40.51	54.50
MISSISSIPPI	55,377	173,884	128,549	4,439,091	80.16	25.53	34.53
NORTH CAROLINA	74,720	195,006	140,553	11,681,259	156.33	59.90	83.10
OKLAHOMA	28,928	86,825	63,924	6,443,251	222.73	74.21	100.79
SOUTH CAROLINA	51,695	144,090	103,585	4,608,350	89.14	31.98	44.48
TENNESSEE	58,638	159,185	115,063	6,676,477	113.86	41.94	58.02
TEXAS	88,981	278,910	206,741	9,556,630	107.40	34.26	46.22
VIRGINIA	58,445	163,252	115,346	12,017,857	205.63	73.62	104.15
WEST VIRGINIA	26,843	77,792	58,447	4,605,536	171.57	59.20	78.79
PUERTO RICO	41,701	165,511	117,869	1,972,922	47.31	11.92	16.73
SOUTH [1]	820,147	2,354,048	1,717,168	110,296,374	134.48	46.85	64.23
SOUTH [2]	861,848	2,519,559	1,835,037	112,269,296	130.27	44.56	61.18
UNITED STATES	3,521,457	10,420,721	7,254,443	898,400,422	255.12	86.21	123.00
NON SOUTH [1]	2,701,310	8,066,673	5,537,275	788,104,048	291.78	97.71	142.00

Source: Social Security Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, "Advance Copy of Public Assistance Statistics, March 1979", Table A4.

TABLE 62

AGE OF MEDICAID RECIPIENTS FY76
(UNDUPLICATED COUNT)

	Total	Under 6 Years	6-20	21-64	65 over	Unknown	Under 21 Years Total
ALABAMA	321,589	46,435	82,501	69,820	122,833	--	128,936
ARKANSAS	220,929	26,658	59,891	59,381	74,999	--	86,549
FLORIDA	398,172	68,528	112,545	113,347	102,305	1,447	181,073
GEORGIA	591,037	104,472	143,612	202,092	140,861	--	248,084
KENTUCKY	404,905	55,407	143,545	125,722	80,231	--	198,952
LOUISIANA	428,857	53,639	105,504	101,177	90,785	--	159,143
MISSISSIPPI	299,939	37,037	99,517	74,232	89,153	--	136,554
NORTH CAROLINA	345,806	47,588	82,895	140,988	74,355	--	130,483
OKLAHOMA	210,995	35,259	65,455	52,991	57,290	--	100,714
SOUTH CAROLINA	293,903	29,273	74,894	87,883	101,853	--	104,167
TENNESSEE	358,652	49,310	108,644	102,747	97,951	--	157,954
TEXAS	722,500	92,300	188,500	181,200	260,500	--	280,800
VIRGINIA	320,366	46,358	115,357	95,913	62,738	--	161,715
WEST VIRGINIA	192,724	25,519	57,123	73,664	36,418	--	82,642
PUERTO RICO	1,451,247	349,029	503,300	575,097	23,821	--	852,329
SOUTH 1	5,110,374	717,783	1,439,983	1,481,157	1,471,451	--	2,157,766
SOUTH 2	6,561,621	1,066,812	1,943,283	2,056,254	1,495,272	--	3,010,095
UNITED STATES	20,331,833	3,127,436	6,722,071	6,841,684	3,209,860	430,782	9,849,507

Source: Health Care Financing Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, "Medicaid State Tables Fiscal Year 1976: Recipients, Payments and Services", Office of Research, 1979, p. 17, Table 6.

TABLE 63

NUMBER OF MEDICAID RECIPIENTS WHO ALSO RECEIVE CASH BENEFITS: ALL AGES, UNDER 21, AND PERCENT UNDER 21 BY STATE, FY76

	All Ages	Under Age 21	Percent of Medicaid Recipients Under 21 who also receive AFDC
ALABAMA	311,017	111,045	86.1%
ARKANSAS	196,324	72,875	84.2
FLORIDA	364,375	152,073	84.0
GEORGIA	545,465	238,767	96.2
KENTUCKY	310,235	133,608	67.2
LOUISIANA	414,548	161,977	101.8
MISSISSIPPI	270,566	129,178	94.6
NORTH CAROLINA	280,378	92,634	71.0
OKLAHOMA	166,967	73,742	73.2
SOUTH CAROLINA	275,663	94,451	90.7
TENNESSEE	332,123	146,328	92.6
TEXAS	650,300	257,900	91.8
VIRGINIA	258,836	137,937	85.3
WEST VIRGINIA	184,774	75,856	91.8
PUERTO RICO	131,476	85,095	10.0
SOUTH $_1$	4,561,571	1,778,371	82.4%
SOUTH $_2$	4,693,047	1,863,466	
UNITED STATES	18,421,720	9,129,619	92.7%

Source: Health Care Financing Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, "Medicaid State Tables Fiscal Year 1976: Recipients, Payments and Services", Office of Research, 1979, p.23, Table 8.

TABLE 64

MEDICAID PAYMENT TOTALS BY AGE, FY76

	Total Payments All Ages	Total Payments Under 6 Years	Total Payments 6 - 20	Total Payments 21 - 64	Total Payments 65 and Over	Unknown
ALABAMA	$ 156,843,554	$ 7,537,488	$ 15,613,183	$ 40,332,695	$ 93,360,188	$ --
ARKANSAS	116,457,006	4,964,723	11,223,903	38,063,940	62,204,440	--
FLORIDA	176,195,034	12,104,175	19,301,938	56,340,155	87,706,227	742,539
GEORGIA	244,932,793	10,392,119	32,868,200	98,129,239	103,543,235	--
KENTUCKY	144,744,663	9,384,490	27,554,163	56,422,969	51,413,041	--
LOUISIANA	191,964,715	7,300,581	20,063,749	60,067,308	73,353,693	31,179,384
MISSISSIPPI	111,269,185	5,370,852	12,062,201	34,693,276	58,872,854	--
NORTH CAROLINA	170,158,497	22,253,146	22,410,730	67,150,168	58,344,452	--
OKLAHOMA	161,809,474	9,899,641	29,104,702	51,105,764	71,699,367	--
SOUTH CAROLINA	103,892,610	4,312,247	13,363,416	39,886,700	46,330,247	--
TENNESSEE	176,175,664	8,443,711	24,292,064	62,095,944	81,343,943	--
TEXAS	589,090,680	20,680,908	60,481,866	174,150,981	331,554,620	--
VIRGINIA	179,395,703	9,409,433	27,485,616	68,533,344	73,967,310	--
WEST VIRGINIA	59,949,347	4,726,226	9,654,847	29,811,154	15,757,120	--
PUERTO RICO	93,944,697	22,872,930	30,149,160	38,424,224	2,498,383	--
SOUTH $_1$	2,582,878,000	136,769,000	325,480,000	876,783,607	1,209,451,007	31,921,923
SOUTH $_2$	2,676,823,000	159,642,000	355,629,000	915,207,831	1,211,949,390	31,921,923
UNITED STATES	10,123,244,065	629,178,604	1,461,526,823	4,170,656,791	3,804,726,715	57,155,132

Source: Health Care Financing Administration, DHEW, "Medicaid State Tables Fiscal Year 1976: Recipients, Payments and Services," Office of Research, 1979, p. 20, Table 7.

TABLE 65 MEDICAID AVERAGE PAYMENTS ON THE BASIS OF RECEIPT OF AFDC, FY76

	Family - Average Payment	Adult - Average Payment	Children - Average Payment
ALABAMA	$ 670	$ 440	$ 120
ARKANSAS	650	400	140
FLORIDA	580	380	120
GEORGIA	660	490	120
KENTUCKY	600	360	120
LOUISIANA	670	400	130
MISSISSIPPI	520	310	110
NORTH CAROLINA	570	460	100
OKLAHOMA	660	270	190
SOUTH CAROLINA	660	480	120
TENNESSEE	600	340	150
TEXAS	910	590	160
VIRGINIA	840	510	190
WEST VIRGINIA	1,220	600	270
PUERTO RICO	180	20	40
UNITED STATES	1,080	580	240

Source: Health Care Financing Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Data on the Medicaid Program: Eligibility, Services, Expenditures Fiscal Years 1966-1978, (revised), 1978, p. 77, Table 61

TABLE 66 AVERAGE MEDICAID PAYMENT PER RECIPIENT BY AGE FY 1975

	Total	Under 6 Years	6-20	21-64	65 -Over
ALABAMA	$406	$137	$147	$480	$606
ARKANSAS	--	--	--	--	--
FLORIDA	447	167	162	511	896
GEORGIA	496	164	203	713	787
KENTUCKY	281	144	121	362	493
LOUISIANA	361	81	146	455	612
MISSISSIPPI	326	117	104	417	573
NORTH CAROLINA	--	--	--	--	--
OKLAHOMA	648	219	377	829	1,044
SOUTH CAROLINA	284	104	117	405	392
TENNESSEE	384	122	156	481	662
TEXAS	632	182	218	715	1,060
VIRGINIA	511	181	225	676	1,025
WEST VIRGINIA	231	139	105	277	388
PUERTO RICO	68	98	70	56	85
UNITED STATES	$478	$189	$207	$575	$1,118

Source: Health Care Financing Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Data on the Medicaid Program: Eligibility, Services, Expenditures Fiscal Years 1966-1978, (revised), 1978, p. 73, Table 57.

TABLE 67

MEDICAID FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL EXPENDITURES FY76

(in millions of dollars)

	Total Payments[1]	Federal Share	State Share	Local Share
ALABAMA	$ 170.5	$ 124.6	$ 45.9	$ --
ARKANSAS	128.5	92.9	35.6	--
FLORIDA	190.0	106.8	83.2	--
GEORGIA	270.2	176.2	94.0	--
KENTUCKY	150.4	110.0	40.4	--
LOUISIANA	198.7	149.1	49.5	--
MISSISSIPPI	118.9	95.5	23.4	--
NORTH CAROLINA	202.3	147.6	45.1	9.5
OKLAHOMA	162.7	109.5	53.3	--
SOUTH CAROLINA	109.2	77.7	31.5	--
TENNESSEE	188.7	134.7	54.0	--
TEXAS	631.6	400.4	231.2	--
VIRGINIA	185.1	111.7	73.4	--
WEST VIRGINIA	62.5	44.4	18.1	--
PUERTO RICO	93.9	27.6	66.4	--
SOUTH_1	2,770.3 (100%)	1,881.1 (67.9%)	878.6 (31.6%)	9.5 (0.3%)
SOUTH_2	2,864.2	1,908.7	945.0	9.5
UNITED STATES	14,985.9	7,887.7	5,927.9	1,170.2
Non-South (not Puerto Rico)	12,215.6 (100%)	6,006.6 (49.2%)	5,049.3 (41.3%)	1,160.7 (9.4%)

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[1] Includes funds not computable for Federal matching.

Source: Health Care Financing Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Data on the Medicaid Program: Eligibility, Services, Expenditures Fiscal Years 1966-1978 (revised), p. 38, Table 21.

TABLE 68 MEDICAID FEDERAL PERCENTAGES

	7/1/75 - 9/30/77	10/1/77 - 9/30/79	10/1/79 - 9/30/81
ALABAMA	73.79	72.58	71.32
ARKANSAS	74.60	72.06	72.87
FLORIDA	57.34	56.55	58.94
GEORGIA	66.10	65.82	66.76
KENTUCKY	71.37	69.71	68.07
LOUISIANA	72.41	70.45	68.82
MISSISSIPPI	78.28	78.09	77.55
NORTH CAROLINA	68.03	67.81	67.64
OKLAHOMA	67.42	65.42	63.64
SOUTH CAROLINA	73.58	71.93	70.97
TENNESSEE	70.43	68.88	69.43
TEXAS	63.59	60.66	58.35
VIRGINIA	58.34	57.01	56.54
WEST VIRGINIA	71.90	70.16	67.35
PUERTO RICO	50.00	50.00	50.00

Sources: Health Care Financing Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Data on the Medicaid Program: Eligibility, Services, Expenditures Fiscal Years 1966-1978, p. 35, Table 19; and Washington Social Legislation Bulletin, March 12, 1979, p. 19.

TABLE 69

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE
PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

	1970	1977	% Change
United States	41,934,376	40,831,630	-2.6
Alabama	777,123	707,332	-9.0
Arkansas	414,158	472,385	14.1
Florida	1,312,693	1,446,745	10.2
Georgia	1,019,427	1,000,732	-1.8
Kentucky	647,970	636,910	-1.7
Louisiana	776,555	782,535	0.8
Mississippi	524,623	476,225	-9.2
North Carolina	1,104,295	1,101,891	0.2
Oklahoma	560,993	558,354	-0.5
South Carolina	600,292	563,433	-6.1
Tennessee	836,010	821,698	-1.7
Texas	2,432,420	2,566,545	5.5
Virginia	955,580	1,014,801	1.9
West Virginia	372,278	368,588	-1.0
Puerto Rico	---	---	---
	12,488,663	12,518,173	+.2%
Non South	29,445,713	28,342,967	-3.75

Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, Condition of Education. Table 4.11.

ENROLLMENT STATUS AND PROGRESS THROUGH SCHOOL OF CHILDREN 3 to 17 YEARS OLD FOR REGIONS, DIVISIONS AND STATES

TABLE 70		5 to 13 years old				14 to 17 years old			
	Total Related Children 3 to 17 years	Total	Number Enrolled	Percent Enrolled	Percent Enrolled Below Mode	Total	Number Enrolled	Percent Enrolled	Percent Enrolled Below Mode
United States	55,582	32,800	31,319	95.5%	4.6	16,410	15,742	95.9	10.0
South[1]	16,539	9,583	9,133	95.3	6.0	4,989	4,673	93.6	14.2
Non South	39,043	23,217	22,186	95.5	4.0	11,421	11,069	96.9	8.2
Alabama	971	553	511	92.9	6.5	306	287	93.8	10.3
Arkansas	557	308	285	92.5	5.2	188	178	94.7	13.2
Florida	2,001	1,126	1,093	97.1	3.3	642	616	96.0	8.2
Georgia	1,358	794	744	93.7	5.8	408	377	94.3	14.1
Kentucky	910	521	478	91.7	6.8	273	261	95.6	11.8
Louisiana	1,079	621	603	97.1	6.8	340	313	92.1	13.5
Mississippi	672	402	378	94.0	4.1	194	186	95.[illegible]	21.6
North Carolina	1,386	840	779	92.7	4.9	404	377	93.3	14.8
Oklahoma	675	401	379	94.5	4.0	195	189	96.9	8.9
South Carolina	784	446	422	94.6	7.3	246	236	95.9	16.9
Tennessee	1,070	637	599	94.0	6.2	318	304	95.6	9.6
Texas	3,352	1,962	1,865	95.1	7.2	929	871	93.8	14.8
Virginia	1,279	775	748	96.5	6.7	364	352	96.7	17.8
West Virginia	445	267	249	93.3	9.2	134	126	94.0	14.7

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Census Current Population Reports "Relative Progress of Children in School" Series P-20 #337, Issued April 1979.

TABLE 71

ENROLLMENT STATUS AND PROGRESS THROUGH SCHOOL OF CHILDREN 3 TO 17 YEARS OLD, BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1975, BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN

Poverty status, race, Spanish origin, regions and divisions	Total related children 3 to 17 years old	3 and 4 years old		5 to 13 years old				14 to 17 years old			
		Total	Percent enrolled	Total	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Percent enrolled below mode	Total	Number enrolled	Percent enrolled	Percent enrolled below mode
UNITED STATES											
All Races											
All income levels	55,582	6,371	23.8	32,800	31,319	95.5	4.6	16,410	15,742	95.9	10.0
Below poverty level	8,218	1,067	16.8	5,139	4,820	93.8	9.2	1,993	1,835	92.1	21.1
Above poverty level	47,364	5,284	25.2	27,661	26,499	95.8	3.8	14,418	13,906	96.4	8.6
White											
All income levels	46,537	5,244	23.0	27,433	26,195	95.5	4.1	13,859	13,322	96.1	8.9
Below poverty level	4,906	649	13.3	3,131	2,918	93.2	9.3	1,126	1,019	90.5	19.7
Above poverty level	41,630	4,595	24.4	24,303	23,277	95.8	3.5	12,732	12,303	96.6	8.0
Black											
All income levels	8,017	980	26.7	4,749	4,533	95.5	7.1	2,288	2,169	94.8	16.6
Below poverty level	3,059	402	21.9	1,857	1,758	94.7	8.7	800	752	94.0	22.6
Above poverty level	4,958	578	30.1	2,892	2,775	96.0	6.0	1,488	1,417	95.2	13.4
Spanish Origin[1]											
All income levels	3,754	503	15.6	2,295	2,173	94.7	6.4	956	880	92.1	22.5
Below poverty level	1,129	140	15.3	733	691	94.3	12.1	256	233	91.0	27.2
Above poverty level	2,625	362	15.7	1,563	1,482	94.8	3.8	700	648	92.6	20.8
SOUTH											
All Races											
All income levels	17,971	2,126	24.2	10,488	9,941	94.8	5.8	5,357	5,070	94.6	13.2
Below poverty level	3,530	432	13.8	2,163	2,015	93.2	11.3	935	841	90.0	24.6
Above poverty level	14,441	1,694	26.9	8,326	7,925	95.2	4.4	4,421	4,230	95.7	11.0
White											
All income levels	13,525	1,596	24.0	7,920	7,501	94.7	4.9	4,008	3,793	94.6	11.3
Below poverty level	1,697	213	8.1	1,087	999	91.9	11.8	397	338	85.1	22.7
Above poverty level	11,828	1,383	26.4	6,833	6,502	95.2	3.8	3,612	3,454	95.6	10.1
Black											
All income levels	4,280	503	28.2	2,474	2,353	95.0	8.4	1,303	1,235	94.8	19.2
Below poverty level	1,765	210	23.2	1,041	985	94.6	10.9	514	478	93.0	26.3
Above poverty level	2,515	293	30.5	1,433	1,368	95.5	6.7	789	757	95.9	16.7
Spanish Origin[1]											
All income levels	1,175	160	13.5	709	666	93.9	9.6	306	278	90.8	25.7
Below poverty level	370	44	(B)	246	233	94.7	17.5	80	69	86.3	(B)
Above poverty level	806	116	13.0	463	434	93.7	5.4	227	210	92.5	23.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Census, Current Population Reports "Relative Progress of Children in School", Series P-20 #337, Issued April 1979. Table 2.

TABLE 72 THE NUMBER OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL DROP-OUTS COMPARED TO THE NUMBER OF GRADUATING HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS, 1975-1976 SCHOOL YEAR

State	Number of Drop-Outs from All Grade levels	Number of High School Graduates	Number of Drop-Outs Per 100 Graduates
Alabama	14,277	47,523	30.0
Arkansas	11,653	29,016	40.2
Florida	43,165	89,907	48.0
Georgia	26,903	65,144	41.3
Kentucky	15,224	39,918	38.1
Louisiana	19,313	50,570	38.2
Mississippi	15,454	26,401	58.5
North Carolina	26,216	64,173	40.8
Oklahoma	12,187	38,212	31.9
South Carolina	8,651	37,245	23.2
Tennessee	12,848	51,826	24.8
Texas	63,854	154,543	41.3
Virginia	23,454	67,020	35.0
West Virginia	8,084	21,395	37.8
South	301,283	782,893	38.5
Non-South	521,499	2,042,724	25.5
United States	822,782	2,825,617	29.1

Source: Office for Civil Rights, U.S. DHEW, "State and National Summaries of Data collected by 1976 Elementary and Secondary Schools Civil Rights Survey", November 1978, processed documents.

TABLE 73

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE AND REVENUE PER PUPIL BY SOURCE
1976 - 1977

	Average Daily Attendance (in thousands)	Total Dollars Per Pupil	% Federal	% State	% Local
ALABAMA	707	$ 1,251	16.4	61.2	22.4
ARKANSAS	427	1,225	15.6	49.8	34.6
FLORIDA	1,447	1,731	10.2	53.2	36.6
GEORGIA	1,001	1,303	12.8	46.8	40.4
KENTUCKY	637	1,377	13.7	57.4	28.9
LOUISIANA	783	1,477	18.0	53.6	28.4
MISSISSIPPI	476	1,090	23.3	56.9	19.9
NORTH CAROLINA	1,102	1,334	14.7	63.7	21.5
OKLAHOMA	558	1,516	12.1	53.2	34.7
SOUTH CAROLINA	563	1,437	17.0	54.5	28.5
TENNESSEE	822	1,276	12.5	48.1	39.4
TEXAS	2,567	1,610	11.7	46.7	41.7
VIRGINIA	1,015	1,654	16.0	32.4	56.6
WEST VIRGINIA	369	1,503	10.7	60.8	28.5
PUERTO RICO	646	678			
SOUTH$_1$	12,474	1,468	13.2	50.8	36.0
SOUTH$_2$	13,120	1,429	13.4	51.3	
UNITED STATES	40,832	1,845	8.8	43.4	47.8
NON-SOUTH	28,358	2,010	7.4	41.0	51.6

Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, "Elementary and Secondary Education Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education 1976-1977," (NCES 79-108), p. 14, Table 2

TABLE 74

REVENUE OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AGENCIES BY SOURCE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS REVENUE RECEIPTS, 1976-77

	Total	Federal	State	Local
ALABAMA	884,544	144,971	541,336	198,236
ARKANSAS	523,117	81,433	260,526	181,159
FLORIDA	2,504,158	255,941	1,332,724	915,493
GEORGIA	1,303,955	166,399	610,223	527,333
KENTUCKY	876,938	120,022	503,074	253,842
LOUISIANA	1,156,372	207,944	619,803	328,625
MISSISSIPPI	518,687	120,617	295,910	103,160
NORTH CAROLINA	1,469,898	216,457	937,023	316,419
OKLAHOMA	845,923	102,402	450,321	293,198
SOUTH CAROLINA	809,235	137,712	441,208	230,315
TENNESSEE	1,048,863	131,315	504,395	413,153
TEXAS	4,133,980	483,368	1,928,705	1,721,907
VIRGINIA	1,679,159	185,418	543,410	950,331
WEST VIRGINIA	554,524	59,585	337,097	157,842
PUERTO RICO	438,280	115,454	322,826	---
SOUTH_1	18,309,353	2,413,584	9,305,755	6,591,013
SOUTH_2	18,747,633	2,529,038	9,628,581	
UNITED STATES	75,322,532	6,629,498	32,688,903	36,004,134
NON-SOUTH	57,013,179	4,215,914	23,383,148	29,413,121

Source U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, "Elementary and Secondary Education Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education 1976-1977," (NCES 79-108), p. 13, Table 2.

TABLE 75

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION 1977 - 1978

	Total Revenue Receipts in Thousands	Federal	State	Intermediate	Local	% Federal	% State	% Local
ALABAMA	1,004,365	163,500	644,495	---	196,370	16.3	64.2	19.6
ARKANSAS	566,900	87,053	297,995	---	181,852	15.4	52.6	32.1
FLORIDA	2,165,797	184,616	1,132,489	---	848,692	8.5	52.3	39.2
GEORGIA	1,218,420	161,874	605,619	---	450,929	13.3	49.7	37.0
KENTUCKY	908,000	908,000	650,000	---	148,000	12.1	71.6	16.3
LOUISIANA	1,249,951	169,420	700,100	---	380,431	13.6	56.0	30.4
MISSISSIPPI	598,000	134,570	325,336	---	138,733	22.5	54.3	23.2
NORTH CAROLINA	1,767,658	242,582	1,190,076	---	330,000	14.0	67.3	18.7
OKLAHOMA	918,000	102,000	506,000	25,000	285,000	11.1	55.1	31.0
SOUTH CAROLINA	889,000	134.000	480,000	---	275,000	15.1	54.0	30.9
TENNESSEE	1,058,295	141,147	503,995	---	413,000	13.3	47.6	39.0
TEXAS	4,797,737	484,003	2,486,000	12,000	1,815,734	10.1	51.8	37.8
VIRGINIA	1,794,512	170,511	570,601	---	1,053,400	9.5	31.8	58.7
WEST VIRGINIA	605,314	69,683	378,865	---	164,766	11.5	61.3	27.2
PUERTO RICO	492,190	142,212	5,721	---	344,257	16.1	----	83.9
SOUTH [1]	19,496,949	3,152,959	10,471,571		1,681,907	16.2	53.7	34.2
SOUTH [2]	19,989,139	3,295,171	10,477,292		7,026,164	16.4	52.4	35.1
UNITED STATES	80,925,000	6,575,000	35,692,000	338,000	38,320,000			
NON-SOUTH	61,428,051	3,459,011	25,220,429		31,638,093	5.6	41.0	51.5

Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics

TABLE 76

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS, BY CURRENT EXPENDITURE AND BY STATE SCHOOL YEAR ENDING 1977

STATE	under $800	$800-999	$1000-1199	$1200-1399	$1400-1599	$1600-1799	$1800-1999	$2000-2299	$2300-2599	$2600- & over	Median Expend.
ALABAMA	64.6	33.1	1.6	--	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	$ 769
ARKANSAS	42.9	39.2	12.4	3.2	1.8	0.3	0.3	--	--	--	824
FLORIDA	--	--	38.8	47.8	10.4	1.5	--	1.5	--	--	1,240
GEORGIA	19.7	59.0	15.4	5.3	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	882
KENTUCKY	39.8	54.7	3.9	1.1	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	821
LOUISIANA	1.5	45.5	45.5	6.1	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	1,012
MISSISSIPPI	36.2	55.9	7.2	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
NORTH CAROLINA	--	35.6	54.8	7.5	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	1,029
OKLAHOMA	7.2	46.7	23.3	10.0	5.6	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.7	0.6	978
SOUTH CAROLINA	39.1	53.3	6.5	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	833
TENNESSEE	61.9	27.2	6.8	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	0.7	766
TEXAS	5.3	28.6	29.0	14.9	7.6	3.9	3.8	2.7	1.3	3.0	1,094
VIRGINIA	1.5	42.9	39.1	11.3	3.0	--	--	1.5	0.8	--	1,033
WEST VIRGINIA	--	10.6	61.8	25.5	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	1,089
UNITED STATES	5.6	15.5	20.1	20.4	15.4	9.0	5.3	3.7	1.8	3.1	1,278
SOUTH	19.8	38.9	19.7	8.5	4.0	1.6	1.6	1.1	0.6	1.0	---
NON-SOUTH	1.6	8.9	20.1	23.6	18.5	11.0	6.3	4.4	2.1	3.6	---

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Condition of Education 1979 - Table 4.12, p. 164.

The Task Force on Southern Children

In July, 1979, each of the southern governors appointed a member and an alternate to the Task Force on Southern Children. Representing fourteen southern states and Puerto Rico, these individuals determined the scope of the study undertaken by the Task Force up to this time and have provided the guidance and technical assistance needed to produce this document.

The Task Force afforded each member an opportunity to share information and experiences with each other and to recognize both the similarities and differences which exist among the various southern states. Below is a list of the current Task Force members and alternates.

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North Carolina

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South Carolina

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